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# COUNTRY LIFE

OFFICES:  
20, TAVISTOCK STREET, STRAND, LONDON. W.C. 2.

VOL. LIX. No. 1517.

Entered as Second-class Matter at the New York, N.Y., Post Office.

[REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.  
AS A NEWSPAPER, AND FOR  
CANADIAN MAGAZINE POST.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1926.

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All communications should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, "COUNTRY LIFE," Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

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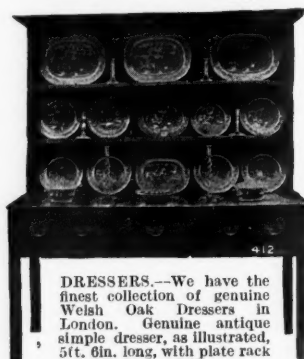
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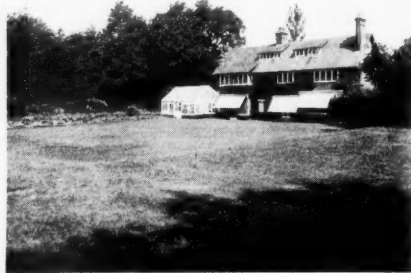
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HORTON MANOR, CHIPPING SODBURY.

covering an area of about

530 ACRES.

THE MANOR HOUSE, one of the finest and earliest examples of an ANCIENT UNFORTIFIED MANOR HOUSE, dates back to Saxon times, and contains much ORIGINAL NORMAN AND TUDOR WORK AND JACOBINE OAK PANELLING. Recently restored and modernised, it provides the following accommodation: NORMAN BANQUETING HALL with open timbered roof, drawing room, dining room, study, boudoir, thirteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms and offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING. MODERN DRAINAGE.  
GRAVITATION WATER SUPPLY.

Two garages and stabling for five horses.

AN ANCIENT STONE-PILLARED AMBULATORY STANDS IN THE BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED TERRACED GROUNDS.

THE HOME FARM, with cowman's cottage and farmbuildings, provides accommodation for 35 cows, and there are a SECOND SET OF BUILDINGS AND THIRTEEN COTTAGES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Possession of practically the whole can be had upon completion of the purchase. Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.



BY DIRECTION OF GEO. PAGET WALFORD, ESQ.

## SUSSEX

30 miles from London and 20 miles from Brighton; half-a-mile from Crawley Station, two miles from Three Bridges main line station on Southern Railway; excellent service of express trains to and from the City. Five minutes from the good shopping town of Crawley with Anglican and R.C. churches.



GOFF'S PARK.



IFIELD LODGE.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

### GOFF'S PARK, CRAWLEY

a GABLED MODERN RESIDENCE in first-class order and standing 300ft. above sea level with a magnificent view extending ten miles. It contains lounge hall, dining room, drawing room, study, handsome large billiard room, all on ground floor, fifteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms and excellent offices; passenger lift large enough to take in an invalid chair with attendant.

MAIN WATER. COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT. GAS. HOT AIR HEATING. ENTRANCE LODGE. GARAGE AND STABLING.

SPLENDIDLY TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS, with two tennis courts, two lakes and picturesque woods, parkland, two greenhouses, rock garden, orchards.

IN ALL ABOUT 33 ACRES.

ALSO THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

### IFIELD LODGE, CRAWLEY

five minutes' walk from Goff's Park, and including the charming and comfortable RESIDENCE, containing hall, beautiful billiard and three reception rooms, eleven bedrooms, three bathrooms, turret room and usual offices.

COMPANIES' ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS AND WATER. MAIN DRAINAGE.  
Entrance lodge. Garage and stabling, all in perfect order.

ORNAMENTAL PLEASURE GROUNDS, with Italian garden, rock garden, two tennis lawns and rose garden; model home farm; well-built brick cowhouses, piggeries, poultry farm, incubator house, one cottage; wonderfully productive vegetable garden, hundreds of best-classed fruit trees, two-and-a-half acres of woodland; in all about

56 ACRES.

HUNTING with three packs. A GOLF COURSE was laid out on the Property by previous proprietor and could easily be re-established. Two other courses in easy reach.

To be offered for SALE BY AUCTION, in the Hanover Square Estate Room, at an early date (unless previously Sold Privately).—Solicitors, Messrs. LAWRENCE JONES & CO., 16, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C. 3. Auctioneers, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, London, W. 1.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE LADY MIRRIELES.

FIRST TIME IN THE MARKET.

## DORKING AND GUILDFORD

(BETWEEN).

Three miles from station, six miles from a Market Town, from whence London is reached in 45 minutes.

TO BE SOLD.

### A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

situated in a favourite district, close to village, churches, and post and telegraph offices. THE RESIDENCE, erected about 1895, stands 670ft. above sea level on sand soil, and commands magnificent views S. and S.W., of undulating well-timbered country; carriage drive; picturesque lodge at entrance. Lounge hall, billiard room, garden room, two reception rooms, ten principal bed and dressing rooms, ten secondary bed and dressing rooms, five bathrooms, well-equipped domestic offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, TELEPHONE AND MODERN CONVENIENCES.

Secondary Residence, built from materials removed from an old Sussex farmhouse, and containing large common room, seven bedrooms, bathroom; ample stabling and garage accommodation, five cottages, both; riding school and various other useful outbuildings.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS are a special feature, and have been extremely well laid out with great skill and care, and include sloping timbered lawns, terraces, brick pergola, two tennis courts and rock garden, famous throughout the country; cricket ground and pavilion. The remainder of land is chiefly woodland, with the exception of two paddocks;

IN ALL 130 ACRES.

THE WHOLE PROPERTY IN EXCELLENT ORDER THROUGHOUT.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (20,409.)



KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.  
AND 90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.  
WALTON & LEE, 78, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.  
41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.

(Knight, Frank & Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii. and xiv.)

Telephones:

314 } Mayfair (8 lines).

3068 }

146 Central, Edinburgh.

2716 " Glasgow.

17 Ashford.

Telephone: Regent 7500.  
Telegrams: "Selaniet, Piccy, London."

## HAMPTON & SONS

(For continuation of advertisements see page viii.)

Branches: (Wimbledon, Phone 80)  
(Hampstead, Phone 2727)

### WARWICKSHIRE

IN THE BANBURY DISTRICT.

Two miles from Fenny Compton Station, seven miles from Banbury.

WARWICKSHIRE HUNT.

THE VERY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE known as

"AVON CARROW," AVON DASSETT.

including a BEAUTIFULLY EQUIPPED RESIDENCE of original character built of local stone in the Tudor style, and containing central hall, fine music room, three other reception rooms, fourteen bed and dressing rooms, five bathrooms, excellent domestic offices. Electric light, telephone, modern sanitation. First-class hunting stables, consisting of fourteen loose boxes, four stalls, two garages, stud groom's flat, gardener's and chauffeur's cottages. VERY PRETTY GARDENS, with fine stone terrace, lawn, two tennis courts, rose garden, kitchen and fruit gardens and paddock extending to about SEVENTEEN ACRES.

FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION

TWO CAPITAL FARMS OF HIGHLY VALUABLE FEEDING PASTURES.

THREE COTTAGES. SMALL HUNTING BOX WITH STABLING.

The whole covering an area of about

276 ACRES.

Free of tithe and land tax. Or the House with about EIGHTEEN ACRES.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Particulars of the SOLE AGENTS,

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.



### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

"FRAMEWOOD," STOKE POGES

FOR SALE.

THIS EXCEPTIONALLY CHOICE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF ABOUT 200 ACRES.

with A BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE, well placed on gravel soil about 250ft. above sea. Panelled lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, eighteen bedrooms, five baths, and complete offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT CENTRAL HEATING. COMPANY'S WATER.  
Heated garages. Stabling. Home farm. Ample cottages.

CHARMING PLEASURE GROUNDS

WITH WIDE TERRACES, LAWNS, ORNAMENTAL WATER, ETC.

Full particulars of the SOLE AGENTS,

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.



### HIGH HAMPSHIRE

500FT. UP.

COUNTRY HOUSE AND 64 ACRES.

TO BE SOLD.

THIS SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT RESIDENCE, replete with all modern conveniences and in irreproachable order throughout. It stands in the heart of a well-timbered park on a southerly slope with sunny aspect and superb views.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.

Long drive with lodge entrance.

Outer and central halls, lounge, three well-proportioned reception rooms, fourteen bedrooms, three bathrooms, servants' hall, etc.; stabling, farmery, bailiff's house.

FULLY MATURED GROUNDS OF GREAT CHARM.

two tennis lawns, kitchen garden, glass, etc. Convenient for golf and main line station.

Fresh in the market and thoroughly recommended from personal knowledge by the Agents,

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (H 11,314.)



IN AN EXCELLENT SOCIAL AND SHOOTING DISTRICT NEAR

### COLCHESTER

FOR SALE AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE.

VERY SUBSTANTIAL AND ATTRACTIVE BRICK AND STONE MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE with

JACOBEBAN CHARACTERISTICS.

Charmingly placed in rural surroundings, contains reception hall and four public rooms, very convenient and complete offices, ten to twelve bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms.

ALL MAIN SERVICES CONNECTED.

Stabling and garage. Cottage can be arranged.

Very fine lawns, orchard, kitchen garden, timbered grounds and paddocks, small farmery.

SEVEN OR ELEVEN ACRES.

Very specially recommended.

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (M 34,292.)



Offices: 20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W. 1

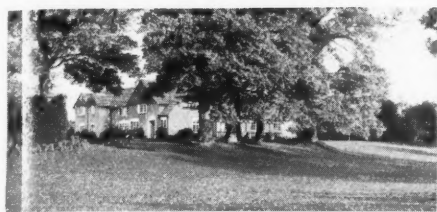


Telephone Nos.:  
agent 4304 and 4305.

## OSBORN & MERCER

Telegraphic Address:  
"Overbid-Piccy, London."

"ALBEMARLE HOUSE," 28b, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1



**BERKS AND OXON BORDERS.**  
Favourite district, just over an hour of Town.

### MODERN RESIDENCE.

Standing on rising ground on gravel soil.  
Three reception, nine bedrooms, two bathrooms.  
Electric light. Telephone.

Stabling, garage, excellent farmbuildings and two cottages.  
Beautifully timbered grounds, walled kitchen garden, orchards, pasture, etc.; in all about

**40 ACRES.**

With three-quarters of a mile river frontage.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,712.)

### GLOS. AND OXON BORDERS.

Delightfully situated on high ground and well placed for hunting.

### COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE.

In first-rate order having recently been redecorated.  
Electric light. Water by gravitation.

Three reception, eleven bedrooms, bathroom.

**AMPLE FARMBUILDINGS. THREE COTTAGES.**

Stabling of six boxes, harness room, garage, etc.  
Charming but inexpensive gardens and well-watered pasture-land, extending in all to nearly

**100 ACRES.**

The whole is at present in hand, but has recently been let at about £450 PER ANNUM.

**FOR SALE, WITH POSSESSION.**

**PRICE £5,500.**

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,728.)

**BETWEEN READING AND NEWBURY.**  
400ft. up. Gravel soil. South aspect.

### CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE

in perfect order and thoroughly up to date with  
Central heating. Company's water. Lighting.  
Entrance and inner hall, four reception rooms, eleven bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, servants' hall and good offices.

Stabling. Garage. Lodge.  
Gardener's cottage.

**BEAUTIFUL OLD GROUNDS.**  
with spacious lawns shaded by cedar and other forest trees, walled kitchen garden with ample glass, paddocks, etc.; in all about

**FOURTEEN ACRES.**

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,718.)

### SHROPSHIRE.

**SPLENDID FREEHOLD  
RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE**  
of nearly

**2,000 ACRES.**

with a capital small Residence, standing high on gravel soil in a small park, with magnificent views. Central heating, good water supply.

**SEVEN FARMS. NUMEROUS COTTAGES.**

**GOOD SHOOTING AND TROUT FISHING** on the Estate.

**SOLE AGENTS, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above.** (14,217.)



### HAMPSHIRE.

High situation. Extensive views. Gravel soil.

**TO BE SOLD AT A REDUCED PRICE.**

A charming RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY of over  
**70 ACRES.**

The COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE is in excellent order, faces south, and contains lounge hall, three reception, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, etc.

**ELECTRIC LIGHT. TELEPHONE.**

Plentiful water supply and modern drainage.

**LODGE. COTTAGE. FARMERY.**

Well-wooded grounds with spacious lawns, terrace garden, ornamental water, walled kitchen garden, orchard, etc.  
Superior stabling and garage accommodation.

Inspected by Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above, (14,221.)

### OXON AND GLOS BORDERS.

IN A FAVOURITE RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBOURHOOD  
AFFORDING FIRST-RATE HUNTING.

**FOR SALE,**

### A DELIGHTFUL OLD RESIDENCE.

stone, and standing on gravel soil nearly 300ft. above sea.  
Entrance hall, four reception rooms, containing some fine oak panelling, fifteen bedrooms, bathroom, etc.

Electric light. Good water supply.

**BEAUTIFULLY SHRUBBED GROUNDS.**

Stabling for twelve, excellent farmhouse and buildings, several cottages and about

**350 ACRES.**

**ALL IN HAND. POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.**  
**SOLE AGENTS, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER.** (14,150.)



## BERKS AND WILTS BORDERS

AN IMPORTANT

**RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF**

**1,100 ACRES.**

with an imposing MODERN ELIZABETHAN MANSION, standing high in an extensive and beautifully timbered park, in which is a large sheet of ornamental water. It is approached by two carriage drives each with lodge at entrance, whilst the accommodation is conveniently planned and modern conveniences are installed, including electric lighting, central heating; four bathrooms, etc.

**BEAUTIFUL OLD SHADY GROUNDS.**

Several farms, houses and cottages let and producing a good return.

**THE ESTATE MIGHT BE DIVIDED IF DESIRED.**

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (13,142.)



### WILTS AND SOMERSET BORDERS.

In picturesque part, and about half-a-mile from a good station.

**TO BE SOLD, A SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT  
RESIDENCE** of considerable character, erected from the designs of a celebrated architect, approached by a long drive, facing south and west, and containing four reception rooms, twelve bedrooms, bathroom, etc. It is in excellent order, and fitted with all the latest improvements, including

**CENTRAL HEATING. GAS. TELEPHONE.  
MODERN DRAINAGE.**

Stabling for four horses, heated garage, etc. Delightful gardens with tennis and other lawns, rock garden, ornamental water, grotto, walled kitchen garden, orchard, pastureland, etc.; in all about

**50 ACRES.**

**GOLF, HUNTING, FISHING, AND BOATING** in the district.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (13,758.)

### BETWEEN EXETER AND TAUNTON.

'Midst delightful country  
and within easy reach of Exeter and the sea.

**FOR SALE,**

**BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE,**  
approached by two carriage drives with two lodges through a beautifully timbered

**SMALL DEER PARK.**

Entrance and inner halls, four reception rooms, billiard room, ten principal bedrooms, three bathrooms, five servants' bedrooms, etc.; electric light.

**PARTICULARLY CHARMING GROUNDS,**  
walled kitchen garden, orchard, woodland walks, excellent home farm, etc.

**32 OR 134 ACRES.**

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,698.)

**SURREY.** Close to Ashdown Forest Golf Course.—

Charming modern RESIDENCE, standing 300ft. up on gravel soil; three reception, billiard, seven bedrooms, etc.; electric light, central heating, Company's water, main drainage, telephone; delightful gardens and grounds, TWO ACRES. (M 1225.)

**HERTS.** 40 minutes from Town and a mile from a station.—Hall, two reception, seven bedrooms, etc.; stands well up on gravel soil; Company's water and gas, main drainage, electric light available; walled kitchen garden, lawn and grounds of about AN ACRE; garage and rooms for man, stabling, etc. (M 1168.)

**SUSSEX.** Between Horsham and Haslemere.—Delightful XVIII CENTURY RESIDENCE, with Horsham stone slab roof, and containing a wealth of old oak beams; hall, three reception, five bedrooms, bathroom, etc.; electric light, central heating, telephone; charming grounds, orchard, paddock, etc. (M 1243.)

**FOURTEEN ACRES.** (M 1243.)

**£4,200.**

**£2,500.**

**£3,500.**



### A FASCINATING LITTLE PROPERTY IN

**SUSSEX.**

**BETWEEN TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND EASTBOURNE**

### CHARMING SMALL HOUSE.

exceptionally well built, in thorough order, and fitted with modern improvements, including electric light, Company's water, telephone, etc.

**THREE RECEPTION, SIX BEDROOMS, BATHROOM.**

South aspect. Beautiful views.

**STABLING. GARAGE. LODGE.**

Beautiful gardens with tennis and croquet lawns, woodland dell, pasture, and picturesque woodland of nearly

**20 ACRES.**

Sole Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,083.)

OSBORN & MERCER, "ALBEMARLE HOUSE," 28b, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Telephone: Regent 7500.  
Telegrams:  
"Belanlet, Piccy, London."

## HAMPTON & SONS

(For continuation of advertisements see page vi.)

Branches: **Wimbledon**  
'Phone 80  
**Hampstead**  
'Phone 2727



### BERKS

In a beautiful old-world village, close to lovely reach of the River.

BOATING. FISHING. HUNTING. GOLF.

"ORCHARD HOUSE," WARGRAVE-ON-THAMES.

**PICTURESQUE FREEHOLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE**, in excellent condition, with parquet flooring, oak panelling, central heating, etc. Containing halls, two reception rooms, balcony, winter garden, billiard room, two staircases, eight principal bedrooms, two baths, offices, etc.; garages, stabling, and manservant's flat; exquisitely displayed pleasure; in all nearly ONE-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION. ALSO AN ANCIENT COTTAGE WITH GOOD SIZE GARDEN. Company's gas and water, main drainage, telephone. To be SOLD, by AUCTION, at the St. James' Estate Rooms, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1, on Tuesday, March 23rd, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously Sold), in one or two Lots.

Solicitors, Messrs. CHURCH, RACKHAM & Co., 46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.—Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.



### SOUTH DEVON COAST

REMARKABLY FINE POSITION AT SIDMOUTH.

About 200ft. up with extensive marine and inland views.

**NICE MODERN RESIDENCE**, approached by a carriage drive and standing in shady grounds of about ONE ACRE (an additional acre available if desired). The House contains entrance hall, three good reception rooms, eight bedrooms, bathroom, servants' hall, etc.

Electric light. Central heating. Company's water. Main drainage. Gas available.

THE GROUNDS INCLUDE LAWN, FLOWER AND KITCHEN GARDEN, ETC.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £3,700, WITH ONE ACRE.

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (C 38,949.)



### GLOS. ON THE BEAUTIFUL COTSWOLDS

600ft. up. Ideal situation, with lovely views. Practically adjoining a golf course.

**DELIGHTFUL OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY HOUSE**, with long carriage drive approach with cottage at entrance. Lounge hall (24ft. 10in. by 23ft.), cloakroom, panelled dining room, drawing and morning rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, bathroom and servants' hall.

STABLING. GARAGE. COTTAGE.

Beautiful and finely timbered grounds with tennis lawn, rose garden, walled kitchen garden, woodlands, and fields; in all about

20 ACRES.

HUNTING WITH THE N. COTSWOLD HOUNDS.

TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD.

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (W 40,968.)



### DORSET

BLACKMORE VALE AND CATTISTOCK HUNTS.

In a delightful situation 300ft. above sea level, between SHERBORNE AND YEovil.

**TO BE SOLD, AT A LOW PRICE, A STONE-BUILT COUNTRY HOUSE OF ELIZABETHAN CHARACTER.**

Contains lounge hall, billiard room, drawing room and dining room, twelve bedrooms, two bathrooms; Company's water, gas lighting, modern drainage. EXCELLENT STABLING AND GARAGE. LODGE AND COTTAGES.

Well matured and timbered GROUNDS, tennis court, kitchen garden, and rich grassland;

ABOUT FIFTEEN ACRES.

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (H 39,901.)



AT A VERY INTERESTING POINT OF

### DORSET COAST

Convenient for a good town.

A VERY GREAT BARGAIN.

**FOR SALE, THIS EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE**, well placed on high ground, commanding

BEAUTIFUL SEA VIEWS.

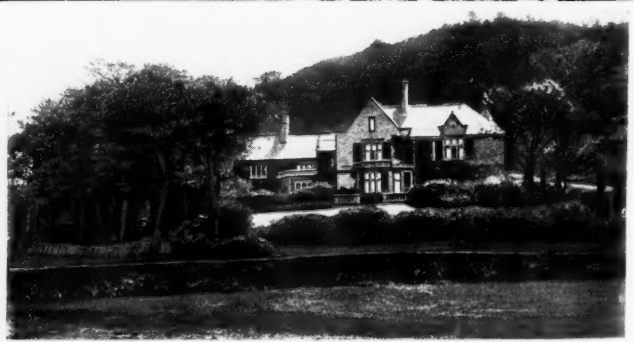
Lounge hall, three excellent reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, bath, etc.; Company's water and gas, main drainage; south aspect; well bricked and slated

GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.

WELL DISPLAYED GROUNDS of about ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES with lawn (ample space for tennis court), kitchen garden, rockery, etc. Easy reach of golf; about fifteen minutes from private tennis club.

INSPECTED AND RECOMMENDED BY

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (H 27,910.)



### NORTH DEVON COAST

ILFRACOMBE (NEAR).

Occupying a most beautiful position amidst lovely coast and woodland scenery.

GOLF. BATHING. BOATING.

**FOR SALE**, this very compact and easily worked RESIDENCE, well away from road, and comprising square hall, four reception rooms, nine bedrooms, billiard room, bath, and good offices, with servants' hall.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. WATER BY RAM.

THE SINGULARLY BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS form a picture in themselves, whilst including excellent tennis court, flower beds, fish ponds, woodland, meadow, kitchen gardens, etc.; in all

21½ ACRES.

COTTAGE. GARAGE. VINERY.

Vacant possession.—Strongly recommended by HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (C 32,872.)

Offices: 20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W.1.



Telephone :  
Mayfair 4846 (2 lines).

Telegrams :  
'Giddys, Wesdo, London.'

## GIDDY & GIDDY

LONDON. WINCHESTER.

Telephone :  
Winchester 394.



### KENT

VERY HEALTHY AND RURAL SPOT 300FT. UP; 45 MINUTES' RAIL.

**TO BE SOLD**, this delightful little COUNTRY HOUSE, in well-timbered gardens and grounds of FOUR ACRES. Contains lounge, drawing and dining rooms, four bedrooms and good offices; in excellent order throughout; Company's water; garage; very pretty grounds with crazy stone-paved paths, tennis lawn, large and very productive kitchen garden, large vinery producing about 800lb. of grapes, peach-house averaging 1,000 peaches per annum, range of forcing frames, tomato house, etc., grass orchard of 400 trees in full bearing. **REDUCED PRICE, £2,850.**—Inspected and strongly recommended.—GIDDY & GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1.



### UNDER AN HOUR FROM LONDON

ONE MILE FROM MAIN LINE STATION.

**ON THE BORDERS OF SURREY AND HANTS.**—This well-built RESIDENCE, standing 360ft. above sea level, well secluded, having a south aspect and containing entrance and lounge halls, three reception rooms, ten bedrooms, two bathrooms; Co.'s water, electric light, gas, central heating; stabling for three, garage for two and other useful outbuildings, lodge; well-wooded grounds, kitchen gardens and pleasure gardens, including three tennis courts; extending in all to SIX ACRES. **TO BE SOLD OR LET, UNFURNISHED, AT A REASONABLE FIGURE.**—Further particulars of the Agents, Messrs. GIDDY & GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1.



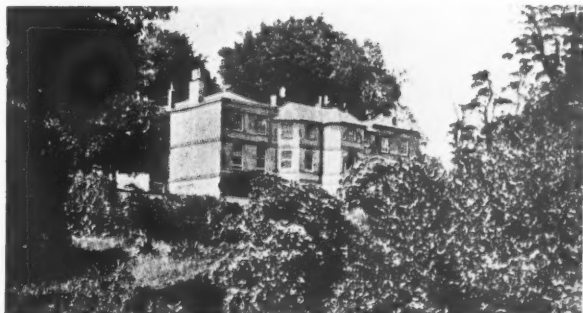
### HERTS

EASY REACH MAIN LINE STATION, 30 MINUTES' RAIL, RURAL SURROUNDINGS.

**TO BE SOLD** at a low price, this exceptionally well-built COUNTRY HOUSE, containing lounge hall, three reception rooms, bath and eight bedrooms; gas, central heating, main water, telephone; stabling and other buildings.

**DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS OF OVER THREE ACRES,**

with tennis lawn, kitchen garden, orchard and paddock. Golf, hunting and fishing in neighbourhood.—Full particulars of Vendor's Agents, Messrs. GIDDY & GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1.



### ON THE CORNISH RIVIERA AND WITH LONG COASTAL FRONTAGE

**THIS CHARMING GEORGIAN HOUSE**, thoroughly renovated, in a beautiful position with equable climate and charming marine views; five minutes' drive from St. Austell (main G.W. Ry. Station). Lounge hall, billiard room, three reception rooms, twelve bedrooms (all with h. and c. basins), three bathrooms; electric light, central heating throughout; stabling, garage; gardens, lawns and land sloping down to the sea including a private beach, extending to

**30 ACRES.**

A reasonable price will be entertained.—Further particulars of the Agents, Messrs. GIDDY & GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1.

'Phones :  
Gros. 1267 (3 lines.)

Telegrams :  
'Audconselan,  
Audley, London.'

## CONSTABLE & MAUDE

HEAD OFFICE : 2, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W. 1

Branches :

CASTLE STREET, SHREWSBURY.

THE QUADRANT, HENDON.

THE SQUARE, STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.



### HANTS

WITHIN EASY REACH OF THE NEW FOREST.

A CHARMING ESTATE IN MINIATURE.

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF AN OLD-WORLD MARKET TOWN, AND CONTAINING TWELVE BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, TWO BATHROOMS, COMPLETE OFFICES.

GOOD STABLING, GARAGE, FARMBUILDINGS, AND COTTAGES.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS,

including

FOUR TENNIS COURTS, PRODUCTIVE KITCHEN GARDEN, ORCHARD, AND PARKLAND;

THE WHOLE EXTENDING TO ABOUT

**50 ACRES.**

Price and full particulars of the Agents, CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

### STAFFORDSHIRE

In a beautiful position 600ft. above sea level, one mile from the village of Wetley Rocks and five miles from Stoke-on-Trent.

THE ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD GOTHIC-STYLE RESIDENCE, KNOWN AS WETLEY ABBEY, STOKE-ON-TRENT,

approached by a long carriage drive and containing galleried reception hall, inner hall, four reception rooms, five principal and two servants' bedrooms, bathroom, and capital offices with servants' hall. ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. Lodge, excellent stabling with room over, garages and farmbuildings.

MAGNIFICENTLY TIMBERED GROUNDS AND PARKLAND, ROSE GARDENS, PARTLY WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN, Paddock, GREENHOUSES. TWO VALUABLE DAIRY HOLDINGS, with good houses and buildings; in all about

**70 ACRES.**

HUNTING.

GOLF.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE & MAUDE are instructed to offer the above for SALE by AUCTION at an early date.—Further particulars from the Auctioneers, as above.



CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE

Telephone: Regent 7500.  
Telegrams:  
"Belanlet, Piccy, London."

## HAMPTON & SONS

(For continuation of advertisements see page vi.)

Branches: Wimbledon  
Phone 80  
Hampstead  
Phone 2727



### BERKS

In a beautiful old-world village, close to lovely reach of the River.  
BOATING. FISHING. HUNTING. GOLF.

"ORCHARD HOUSE," WARGRAVE-ON-THAMES.

PICTURESQUE FREEHOLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, in excellent condition, with parquet flooring, oak panelling, central heating, etc. Containing halls, two reception rooms, balcony, winter garden, billiard room, two staircases, eight principal bedrooms, two baths, offices, etc.; garages, stabling, and manservant's flat; exquisitely displayed pleasure; in all nearly ONE-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION. ALSO AN ANCIENT COTTAGE WITH GOOD SIZE GARDEN. Company's gas and water, main drainage, telephone. To be SOLD, by AUCTION, at the St. James' Estate Rooms, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1, on Tuesday, March 23rd, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold), in one of two Lots.

Solicitors, Messrs. CHURCH, RACKHAM & Co., 46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.—  
Particulars from the Auctioneers,  
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.



### SOUTH DEVON COAST

REMARKABLY FINE POSITION AT SIDMOUTH.

About 200ft. up with extensive marine and inland views.

NICE MODERN RESIDENCE, approached by a carriage drive and standing in shady grounds of about ONE ACRE (an additional acre available if desired). The House contains entrance hall, three good reception rooms, eight bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, servants' hall, etc.

Electric light. Central heating. Company's water. Main drainage.  
Gas available.

THE GROUNDS INCLUDE LAWN, FLOWER AND KITCHEN GARDEN, ETC.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £3,700, WITH ONE ACRE.

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (C 38,949.)



### GLOS. ON THE BEAUTIFUL COTSWOLDS

600ft. up. Ideal situation, with lovely views. Practically adjoining a golf course.

DELIGHTFUL OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY HOUSE, with long carriage drive approach with cottage at entrance. Lounge hall (24ft. 10in. by 23ft.), cloakroom, panelled dining room, drawing and morning rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, bathroom and servants' hall.

STABLING. GARAGE. COTTAGE.

Beautiful and finely timbered grounds with tennis lawn, rose garden, walled kitchen garden, woodlands, and fields; in all about

20 ACRES.

HUNTING WITH THE X. COTSWOLD HOUNDS.

TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD.

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (W 40,968.)



### DORSET

BLACKMORE VALE AND CATTISTOCK HUNTS.

In a delightful situation 300ft. above sea level, between  
SHERBORNE AND YEovil.

TO BE SOLD, AT A LOW PRICE, A STONE-BUILT COUNTRY  
HOUSE OF  
ELIZABETHAN CHARACTER.

Contains lounge hall, billiard room, drawing room and dining room, twelve bedrooms, two bathrooms; Company's water, gas lighting, modern drainage.  
EXCELLENT STABLING AND GARAGE. LODGE AND COTTAGES.

Well matured and timbered GROUNDS, tennis court, kitchen garden, and rich grassland;

ABOUT FIFTEEN ACRES.

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (H 39,901.)



AT A VERY INTERESTING POINT OF

### DORSET COAST

Convenient for a good town.

A VERY GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR SALE, THIS EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE, well placed on high ground, commanding

BEAUTIFUL SEA VIEWS.

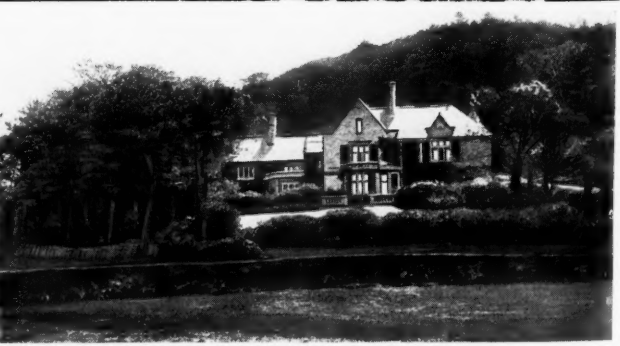
Lounge hall, three excellent reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, bath, etc.; Company's water and gas, main drainage; south aspect; well bricked and slated

GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.

WELL DISPLAYED GROUNDS of about ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES with lawn (ample space for tennis court), kitchen garden, rockery, etc. Easy reach of golf; about fifteen minutes from private tennis club.

INSPECTED AND RECOMMENDED BY

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (H 27,910.)



### NORTH DEVON COAST

ILFRACOMBE (NEAR).

Occupying a most beautiful position amidst lovely coast and woodland scenery.

GOLF. BATHING. BOATING.

FOR SALE, this very compact and easily worked RESIDENCE, well away from road, and comprising square hall, four reception rooms, nine bedrooms, billiard room, bath, and good offices, with servants' hall.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. WATER BY RAM.

THE SINGULARLY BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS form a picture in themselves, whilst including excellent tennis court, flower beds, fish ponds, woodland, meadow, kitchen gardens, etc.; in all

21½ ACRES.

COTTAGE. GARAGE. VINERY.

Vacant possession.—Strongly recommended by  
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Offices: 20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W.1.



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## GIDDY & GIDDY

LONDON. WINCHESTER.

Telephone :  
Winchester 394.



### KENT

VERY HEALTHY AND RURAL SPOT 300FT. UP; 45 MINUTES' RAIL.

**TO BE SOLD**, this delightful little COUNTRY HOUSE, in well-timbered gardens and grounds of FOUR ACRES. Contains lounge, drawing and dining rooms, four bedrooms and good offices; in excellent order throughout; Company's water; garage; very pretty grounds with crazy stone-paved paths, tennis lawn, large and very productive kitchen garden, large vinery producing about 800lb. of grapes, peach-house averaging 1,000 peaches per annum, range of forcing frames, tomato house, etc., grass orchard of 400 trees in full bearing. REDUCED PRICE, £2,850.—Inspected and strongly recommended.—GIDDY & GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1.



### UNDER AN HOUR FROM LONDON

ONE MILE FROM MAIN LINE STATION.

**ON THE BORDERS OF SURREY AND HANTS.**—This well-built RESIDENCE, standing 360ft. above sea level, well secluded, having a south aspect and containing entrance and lounge halls, three reception rooms, ten bedrooms, two bathrooms; Co.'s water, electric light, gas, central heating; stabling for three, garage for two and other useful outbuildings, lodge; well-wooded grounds, kitchen gardens and pleasure gardens, including three tennis courts; extending in all to SIX ACRES. **TO BE SOLD OR LET, UNFURNISHED, AT A REASONABLE FIGURE.**—Further particulars of the Agents, Messrs. GIDDY & GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1.



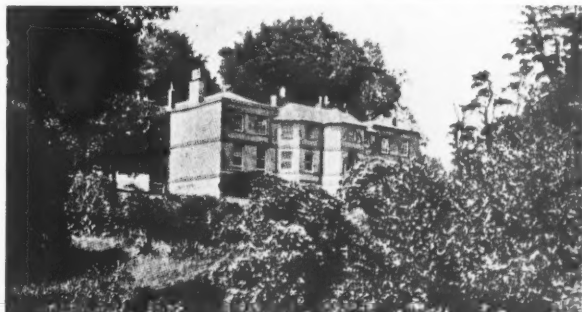
### HERTS

EASY REACH MAIN LINE STATION, 30 MINUTES' RAIL, RURAL SURROUNDINGS.

**TO BE SOLD** at a low price, this exceptionally well-built COUNTRY HOUSE, containing lounge hall, three reception rooms, bath and eight bedrooms; gas, central heating, main water, telephone; stabling and other buildings.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS OF OVER THREE ACRES,

with tennis lawn, kitchen garden, orchard and paddock. Golf, hunting and fishing in neighbourhood.—Full particulars of Vendor's Agents, Messrs. GIDDY & GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1.



### ON THE CORNISH RIVIERA AND WITH LONG COASTAL FRONTAGE

**THIS CHARMING GEORGIAN HOUSE**, thoroughly renovated, in a beautiful position with equable climate and charming marine views; five minutes' drive from St. Austell (main G.W. Ry.) Station. Lounge hall, billiard room, three reception rooms, twelve bedrooms (all with h. and c. basins), three bathrooms; electric light, central heating throughout; stabling, garage; gardens, lawns and land sloping down to the sea including a private beach, extending to

30 ACRES.

A reasonable price will be entertained.—Further particulars of the Agents, Messrs. GIDDY & GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1.

'Phones :  
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## CONSTABLE & MAUDE

HEAD OFFICE : 2, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W. 1

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### HANTS

WITHIN EASY REACH OF THE NEW FOREST.

A CHARMING ESTATE IN MINIATURE.

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF AN OLD-WORLD MARKET TOWN, AND CONTAINING  
TWELVE BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, | TWO BATHROOMS,  
THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, | COMPLETE OFFICES.  
GOOD STABLING, GARAGE, FARMBUILDINGS, AND COTTAGES.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS,

including

FOUR TENNIS COURTS, PRODUCTIVE KITCHEN GARDEN, ORCHARD, AND PARKLAND;

THE WHOLE EXTENDING TO ABOUT

50 ACRES.

Price and full particulars of the Agents, CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

### STAFFORDSHIRE

In a beautiful position 600ft. above sea level, one mile from the village of Wetley Rocks and five miles from Stoke-on-Trent.

THE ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD GOTHIC-STYLE RESIDENCE, KNOWN AS  
WETLEY ABBEY, STOKE-ON-TRENT.

approached by a long carriage drive and containing galleried reception hall, inner hall, four reception rooms, five principal and two servants' bedrooms, bathroom, and capital offices with servants' hall. ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. Lodge, excellent stabling with room over, garages and farmbuildings.

MAGNIFICENTLY TIMBERED GROUNDS AND PARKLAND, ROSE GARDENS, PARTLY WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN, PADDOCK, GREENHOUSES. TWO VALUABLE DAIRY HOLDINGS, with good houses and buildings; in all about

70 ACRES.

HUNTING. GOLF.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE & MAUDE are instructed to offer the above for SALE by AUCTION at an early date.—Further particulars from the Auctioneers, as above.



CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE

LAND AND  
ESTATE AGENTS,

Telephone 21

ESTABLISHED 1812.

GUDGEON & SONS  
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AND VALUERS.

Telegrams: "Gudgeons."

**HAMPSHIRE.**  
**COMMODIOUS COUNTRY RESIDENCE**, surrounded by its own park and woodlands of about 100 ACRES.  
High position. Short drive of main line station.  
Four reception rooms, twelve bedrooms, three bathrooms, ample domestic offices, servants' hall.  
**ELECTRIC LIGHT.**  
Stabling, garage.  
**FIRST-CLASS SPORTING DISTRICT.**  
Apply GUDGEON & SONS, Estate Agents, Winchester. (Folio 1554.)

**HAMPSHIRE.**  
High rural position with most fascinating views.  
**WELL-EQUIPPED RESIDENCE**, containing three reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, complete domestic offices.  
**PETROL GAS LIGHTING.**  
Stabling, garage, cottage.  
**ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS**, with meadowland and coppice; total area about 24 ACRES.  
Apply GUDGEON & SONS, Estate Agents, Winchester. (Folio 203.)

**WINCHESTER.**  
**DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE**, on an eminence adjacent to the city.  
**BEAUTIFUL VIEWS.**  
Four reception rooms and billiard room, ten bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, up-to-date offices.  
Electric light. Stabling and garage. Central heating.  
**WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS, TENNIS COURT, ETC.**  
**ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.**  
Apply GUDGEON & SONS, Estate Agents, Winchester. (Folio 567.)

**HAMPSHIRE VILLAGE.**  
**FASCINATING OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE**, in splendid repair throughout, with all modern conveniences; three reception rooms, ten bedrooms, bathroom, servants' hall and usual offices.  
**CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT. TELEPHONE.**  
Stabling, garage and two cottages.  
**BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS** with pastureland of about  
**NINE-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES.**  
Apply GUDGEON & SONS, Estate Agents, Winchester. (Folio 1542.)

**ROMSEY-NEW FOREST.**  
**GOOD HOUSE** in very beautiful much-sought-after district.  
Three reception rooms, eight bedrooms, bathroom, compact offices.  
**ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPANY'S WATER.**  
Stabling and garage.  
**WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS OF SIX ACRES.**  
Apply GUDGEON & SONS, Estate Agents, Winchester. (Folio 1575.)

**WINCHESTER.**  
**DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE**, with southern aspect, high position, close to golf course.  
Two large reception rooms, eight bedrooms, bathroom, compact offices.  
**ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.**  
Easily worked Residence.  
Stabling and garage with good rooms over.  
**ATTRACTIVE GARDEN WITH LAWN, ETC.**  
Apply GUDGEON & SONS, Estate Agents, Winchester. (Folio 201.)

Telephone:  
145 Newbury.THAKE & PAGINTON  
(INCORPORATING DIBBLIN & SMITH, 106, MOUNT STREET, W.1)  
28, BARTHOLOMEW STREET, NEWBURYLAND & ESTATE  
AGENTS

**BEAUTIFUL DEVON.**  
**AN ATTRACTIVE AND PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE**, wonderful position, beautiful views; four reception rooms, eight bedrooms, bathroom, and offices; garage, buildings, and four cottages; beautiful grounds.  
**ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.** Price, house, cottage, and ten-and-a-half acres, £5,000. Price for whole property, £7,000. (2509.)

**HAMPSHIRE.**  
"GARVERY," HURSTBOURNE TARRANT.—Charming old-fashioned Residence; three reception rooms, six bedrooms, bathroom, and offices; stabling, garage, and buildings; tennis lawn, orchard, and paddock; about  
**FOUR ACRES.**  
**ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.**  
**WATER BY ENGINE.**  
**FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY OR AUCTION.** (1404.)

**HAMPSHIRE.**  
**ONE OF THE GREATEST BARGAINS AVAILABLE.**  
**£5,500** WILL SECURE A DELIGHTFUL ESTATE OF 90 ACRES, with Residence (lounge hall, three reception, eleven bedrooms, three bathrooms, etc.) Lodge and Cottage. Splendid GARAGE AND STABLES. **ELECTRIC LIGHT. TELEPHONE. CENTRAL HEATING.** CHARMING GROUNDS, with tennis court, woodland, paddock, etc.  
**INSPECTED BY THE AGENTS.** (2915.)



**WILTSHIRE.**  
**ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE**, pretty views in all directions; three or four reception rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, bathroom; garage and stable. **OLD-WORLD WALLED GARDEN**, and tennis lawn; about ONE ACRE. £2,000. (2931.)

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" Grosvenor 2301  
Grosvenor 1838NORFOLK & PRIOR  
20, BERKELEY STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.Auctioneers and Surveyors,  
Valuers,  
Land and Estate Agents.

## ESSEX

In a perfectly rural situation overlooking lovely undulating parkland, close to a village, and under a mile from station, whence

LONDON CAN BE REACHED IN 25 MINUTES.



**AN UNSPOILED QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE**, panelled almost throughout, fitted with every modern convenience, and containing  
**HALL. EIGHT BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.**  
**FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS. BATHROOM.**  
**CHARACTERISTIC STAIRCASE. AMPLE OFFICES.**

**CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT.**  
**MAIN WATER AND DRAINAGE. TELEPHONE.**  
**COTTAGE. GARAGE.**

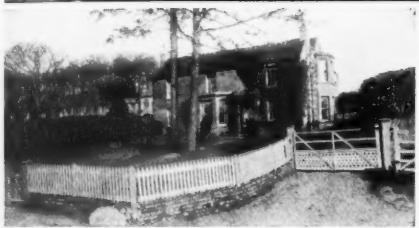
LOVELY OLD-WORLD WALLED GARDENS, TENNIS LAWN, AND PADDOCK; in all about

THREE ACRES.

£3,500, FREEHOLD.

Inspected by Sole Agents, NORFOLK &amp; PRIOR, 20, Berkeley Street, W.1. (9133.)

## MESSRS. PERKS &amp; LANNING

'Phone:  
Grosvenor 3326.  
Established 1886.LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS,  
37, Clarges Street, Piccadilly, W.1, and 32, High Street, Watford.'Phone:  
Watford  
687 and 688.

**CHILTERN HILLS** (30 minutes from Town).—For SALE, old-fashioned FARMHOUSE in delightful situation, south aspect, beautiful views. Lounge hall, charming drawing room with open fireplace, two other sitting rooms, seven bed, bath (h. and c.), usual offices; gas and Co.'s water; also a bungalow residence with four bedrooms, etc. Pretty old grounds, excellent tennis court, productive kitchen garden and orchards, wood and paddock; about four acres.—Personally inspected and recommended by the Agents, PERKS & LANNING.

**HERTS** (near Berkhamsted).—For SALE, charming old Georgian HOUSE, having all modern conveniences, including electric light, central heating; five bed, two bath, four sitting rooms; stabling, garage; beautiful gardens and grounds of five acres.

**HERTS** (near Knebworth).—To LET, Unfurnished, very attractive HOUSE in well-timbered grounds, two-and-a-half acres; five bed, two bath, four sitting rooms; garage, man's room; electric light. Rent £105 per annum; reduced premium.—Personally inspected and recommended.

**HERTS** (45 minutes King's Cross; easy reach main line station).—For SALE, an attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE, surrounded by well-timbered parklands; nine bed, two bath, billiard and three reception rooms; stabling, cottages, farmbuildings; inexpensive grounds, valuable grasslands; in all about 130 acres.

**£750, FREEHOLD.**—At Maidenhead, open position; three bed, bath, two sitting rooms; electric light. (Same occupier ten years.) Immediate possession. (7224.)

**WIMBLEDON.**—Rent £225 per annum, with gardens of over an acre; good HOUSE, with thirteen bed and dressing, two bath, three reception rooms. Moderate premium asked for Lease. (7220.)



**20 MINUTES BY EXPRESS TRAINS TO LONDON.**—One of the best HOUSES in the market to be SOLD with about two-and-a-half acres; every modern convenience; nine bed, three bath, three reception and lounge; cottage and garage. Low price for quick Sale.—Apply PERKS & LANNING, as above. (7156.)



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LONDON.

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"Submit, London."



ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SITUATIONS IN THE  
SOUTHERN COUNTIES.  
ON THE SUSSEX AND KENT BORDERS.

### 40 MILES FROM LONDON

Amidst delightful scenery and close to one of the prettiest villages in England.

MODERN STONE-MULLIONED TUDOR RESIDENCE.

in a magnificent position, enjoying grand views, and containing

FOUR RECEPTION. BILLIARD ROOM.  
SIXTEEN BEDROOMS. THREE BATHROOMS.  
ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.  
TELEPHONE. CO.'S WATER.  
MODERN DRAINAGE.

STABLING AND GARAGES. HOME FARM. COTTAGES.

### CHARMING PLEASURE GROUNDS

studded with fine timber; terraces, lawns for tennis and croquet, woodland walks, rock garden, well-stocked kitchen garden and glass, undulating parkland with lake and stream; in all about

100 ACRES.

Less land if desired. FOR SALE. Personally inspected and strongly recommended.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, London, W. 1.

### HERTFORDSHIRE HILLS

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE.

EASY DAILY ACCESS.

Beautifully timbered park. 400ft. above sea level. Extensive views.  
Two carriage drives. Lodge. Excellent Residence.

FIVE RECEPTION. BILLIARD ROOM.  
SEVENTEEN BEDROOMS. FOUR BATHROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.

Excellent water supply and drainage; stabling and garages; home farm, bailiff's house, ten cottages; exceedingly choice pleasure grounds, tennis and croquet lawns, walled kitchen gardens, glasshouses; two large lakes fed by stream, conveniently placed woodlands, arable and park pasture; in all about

190 ACRES.

REDUCED PRICE OR FURNISHED FOR SUMMER.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

### ASHDOWN FOREST

NEAR FIRST-CLASS GOLF.

UNUSUALLY FINE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE  
ABOUT 450 ACRES.

HANDSOME STONE-BUILT TUDOR RESIDENCE, occupying an unique position on an eminence facing south; panoramic views of great beauty, two carriage drives with lodges. FIVE RECEPTION, NINETEEN BEDROOMS, THREE BATHROOMS; CO.'S ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, TELEPHONE, ample water supply, modern drainage; stabling and garages, two farms, cottages, etc.; charming pleasure grounds laid out in terraces, lawns for tennis and croquet, rock and water gardens, wild garden, walled-in kitchen garden, range of glasshouses, well-timbered park and woodlands, and Estate affording rough shooting and fishing. EXCEPTIONALLY MODERATE PRICE.

Personally inspected, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

### ASHDOWN FOREST GOLF LINKS

ONLY ABOUT ONE HOUR'S RAIL FROM TOWN.

EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-BUILT MODERN RESIDENCE,

OCCUPYING A GRAND POSITION,

and enjoying panoramic views of the forest and surrounding country.

THE RESIDENCE IS APPROACHED BY A LONG DRIVE and enjoys perfect seclusion and delightful rural surroundings. The accommodation includes:



LOUNGE HALL. FOURTEEN BEDROOMS.  
FOUR RECEPTION. TWO BATHROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.

FINELY-TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS, tennis lawns and kitchen garden; first-class garage and several cottages.

MODEL HOME FARM, with first-class pastures, if required.

40 OR NEARLY 200 ACRES.

FOR SALE.—Personally inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.



SOUTH ASPECT AND VIEW FROM PRINCIPAL ROOMS.

### SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS

Two-and-a-half miles from main line station, only 45 minutes' rail from either London or the coast by an express service of trains.

EASY ACCESS OF ASHDOWN FOREST.

A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE IN MINIATURE, substantially built in the Georgian style, well arranged on two floors, approached by drive with lodge, containing hall, cloakroom, three reception rooms, billiard room, eleven bedrooms, three bathrooms, servants' hall, housekeeper's room, complete offices; ELECTRIC LIGHT, CO.'S WATER, CENTRAL HEATING, TELEPHONE, EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; garage; charming GARDENS, lawns, rosery, two tennis courts; cottage, and SMALL TROUT STREAM. About

FIFTEEN ACRES. PRICE £7,500.

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, London, W. 1.

### £14 PER ACRE. A SOUND INVESTMENT

BERKS AND OXON BORDERS.—Excellent and fertile MIXED FARM, 500 ACRES (168 pasture). Pleasant red-brick FARMHOUSE with short drive, facing village green; three reception, five bedrooms, kitchen, dairy, etc.

COWMAN'S COTTAGE, COMMODIOUS BUILDINGS,

three straw barns, two carthorse stables, four stock yards, extensive cattle shedding and an offstead with barn, stable and cattle shed.

WOULD BE LET ON LEASE.

Sole Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

### SURREY PINEWOODS

30 MINUTES' RAIL. WONDERFUL FACILITIES FOR GOLF, SAND SOIL.

OLD WORLD RESIDENCE, built up from an old farm, the material from the original buildings having been utilised. OLD TIMBERING AND ROOF TILES, MANY QUAIN CHARACTERISTICS.

Splendid position; south aspect.

Square hall, three reception, seven or eight bedrooms, bathroom.

MAIN DRAINAGE. ELECTRIC LIGHT. HEATING, TELEPHONE, CO.'S WATER AND GAS.

### DELIGHTFUL OLD WALLED GARDEN

(originally the farmyard), grass lawn and stone-flagged paths, garden house, kitchen garden, tennis lawn, sunk rose garden and pinewood.

FULL-SIZED GARAGE. GARDENER'S COTTAGE.

IN ALL THREE ACRES. FOR SALE.

Photos, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.



Telephone Nos.  
Grosvenor 1553 (3 lines).

## GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

And at  
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,  
West Halkin St., Belgrave Sq.,  
45, Parliament St.,  
Westminster, S.W.

### KENT AND SURREY BORDERS

GENTLEMAN FARMER'S OPPORTUNITY.



TO BE LET OR SOLD.  
**THIS BEAUTIFUL OLD ELIZABETHAN FARMHOUSE**, in perfect order, with eleven bed, three bath, four reception rooms, etc. MODEL FARMBUILDINGS. SIX COTTAGES.  
**480 ACRES.**  
Full details from the Sole Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 2083.)

### A BARGAIN IN WEST DORSET

INCLUDING A MILE OF TROUT FISHING.



£3,500 WITH 27 ACRES, OR £2,750 WITH 8 ACRES.  
**OLD-FASHIONED STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE**, in excellent order, containing three reception, nine bed, three baths, etc.; stabling, garage, farmery, two cottages; in all  
**27 ACRES.**  
and including ONE MILE OF EXCLUSIVE TROUT FISHING.  
Illustrated particulars and plan of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (3928.)

Three-quarters of a mile salmon fishing.  
**DEVON.**

**OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE**, near village, five miles from Exeter, containing three reception, bath, eight bed and dressing rooms, etc.; garage, stabling, outbuildings; gardens, orchard and pasture; in all  
**SEVENTEEN ACRES.**  
PRICE ONLY £3,600, including the very valuable fishing.  
Further details from GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 7131.)

#### WEST SUSSEX.

An exceptional opportunity for a gentleman farmer.

**A SOUND MIXED FARM** of 400 ACRES, in a good social and sporting district; in first-rate order throughout and convenient for market towns. Capital House (five bed, bath, etc.); well-arranged buildings and modern cottages; excellent water supply; half feeding grass, arable sound, and easy working.

#### FOR SALE.

Confidently recommended from inspection by Sole Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (C 2742.)

### MESSRS. CRONK

ESTATE AGENTS AND SURVEYORS.  
KENT HOUSE, 1B, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W. 1, and SEVENOAKS, KENT.  
Established 1845. Telephones, 1195 Regent; 4 Sevenoaks.

**PRETTY HALF-TIMBERED HOUSE**, full of oak beams and panelling, to be SOLD, in Kent, an hour from London; five bed, bath and two reception rooms, lounge hall, etc.; garage, stabling and farmbuildings; pretty gardens, orchard, meadow and woodland; about fifteen acres; Co.'s water, petrol gas, modern drainage.  
Messrs. CRONK, as above. (9994.)

**IN A CHARMING AND FAVOURITE LOCALITY IN KENT**, 25 miles from London and eight minutes from station. Attractive Freehold HOUSE, in nearly two acres of gardens and paddock, commanding lovely views, and containing lounge hall, two reception, six bed and bathroom, etc.; south aspect; Company's water and gas.  
Messrs. CRONK, as above. (9889.)

#### SEVENOAKS.

**TO BE SOLD**, a very attractive RESIDENCE, on high ground, near station, containing nine bedrooms, three reception rooms, two bathrooms; gardener's cottage, two garages, with well-matured grounds of  
**FOUR ACRES.**  
Messrs. CRONK, as above. (10,109.)

EASY REACH OF DENHAM GOLF LINKS.

**HERTS AND BUCKS BORDERS.**—Modern up-to-date HOUSE, in excellent order, approached by drive, with three reception, two bath, ten bedrooms, etc.

#### LODGE.

Main electric light and water, central heating, telephone. DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS OF THREE-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES.

High up. South aspect. Gravel soil.

Price, etc., from GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 4420.)

**£3,750.**—SURREY (near the HOG'S BACK; eight miles from Guildford).—Low-built MODERN HOUSE, 300ft. above sea, sandy soil.

Ten bed, bath, three reception rooms; gas; stabling, garage, cottage.

#### NINE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

Personally inspected and recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 1818.)

### HANKINSON & SON

AUCTIONEERS, LAND & ESTATE AGENTS.  
Phone 1307. Bournemouth.

#### NEW FOREST BORDERS.

NEAR RINGWOOD.



**CHARMING LITTLE HOUSE**: hall, two reception, five bed, bath, etc.; ABOUT EIGHTEEN ACRES; GARDENS AND PADDOCKS. Bordered by stream and good road frontages; land rapidly increasing in value.

NUMEROUS OUTBUILDINGS.  
PRICE £3,000, FREEHOLD.

### OXSHOTT

Wonderfully situated and commanding views of unrivalled beauty.



**THE RESIDENCE** contains lounge, billiards and three reception, three bath, twelve bed and dressing rooms with complete offices; main electric light, gas and water, central heating, telephone; charming pleasure grounds, model farmery, cottages and park-like meadows, altogether about

**60 ACRES.**

FOR SALE.—Full details Sole Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (1736.)

### A FEW MILES FROM THE SOUTH COAST



**CHARMING GEORGIAN HOUSE** in well-timbered OLD GARDENS and park-like grassland of

**21 ACRES.**

Twelve bed, bath, four reception rooms. COMPANY'S WATER. LIGHTING. TELEPHONE. STABLING. GARAGE. TWO COTTAGES. Station, one mile.

FOR SALE.—Personally inspected and recommended by Sole Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (2748.)

#### WEST SUSSEX.

**WELL-EQUIPPED RESIDENCE**, in excellent order, containing three reception, two bath, nine bedrooms, etc.; situated practically in centre of estate of over

**200 ACRES.**

Stabling, garage, cottage, exceptionally good buildings. Unique opportunity for gentleman farmer.

FOR SALE.—Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (C 2733.)

#### NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE.

400ft. above sea, commanding extensive views.

**OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE**, in park and woodlands of 130 acres; two drives, three lodges; eighteen bed, two bath, three reception and billiard room; electric light, modern drainage; stabling, garage; attractive gardens.

HUNTING. GOLF.

PRICE £12,500 (OR NEAR OFFER).

Personally inspected and recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 4157.)

### WHATLEY, HILL & CO.

AGENTS FOR COUNTRY HOUSES & ESTATES,  
24, RYDER STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W. 1.

**DEVON.**—Charming COUNTRY HOUSE, built of granite, stone-mullioned windows, 750ft. above sea level, on light loam soil; south aspect, very fine views; one-and-a-half miles from station. Good rough shooting and fishing; hunting with two packs; three sitting rooms, seven bedrooms, servants' hall, two bathrooms; electric light, central heating, Co.'s water, modern drainage, telephone; garage; delightful garden and meadow; in all SEVEN ACRES. FREEHOLD, ONLY £3,000. (Folio 8821.)

**BUCKS** (one mile from station, and daily reach of London; near good golf).—Brick-built COUNTRY HOUSE; four sitting rooms, nine or ten bedrooms, two bathrooms, servants' hall; central heating, Co.'s water, gas; stables, garage; about THREE ACRES. FREEHOLD, £4,000. (Folio 8551.)

**HAMPSHIRE.**—Attractive brick and tiled RESIDENCE, part very old, in good sporting district, near Winchester; long carriage drive, lounge hall, three sitting rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, bathroom; electric light, heating by radiators, modern drainage, good water supply; garage, stabling, two cottages; beautiful garden, lavender walks, nut alley, rose and terraced Italian garden, kitchen garden, two paddocks; in all NINE-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES. FREEHOLD, £7,000 (open to offer). (Folio 8418.)

Messrs. WHATLEY, HILL & Co.,  
24, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W. 1.



Telegrams :  
"Wood, Agents (Audley),  
London."

**JOHN D. WOOD & CO.**  
6, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telephone :  
Grosvenor 2130  
" 2131

### NOTTS AND YORKS BORDERS

THREE MILES FROM WORKSOP. DONCASTER TWELVE MILES, BAWTRY EIGHT MILES, SHEFFIELD FOURTEEN MILES; LONDON IS REACHED IN THREE HOURS BY AN EXPRESS SERVICE OF TRAINS.

IN NUMEROUS LOTS. THE IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF FREEHOLD.

"WALLINGWELLS"

EXTENDING TO ABOUT 3,673 ACRES,

comprising  
"THE MANSION," standing in a finely TIMBERED PARK, and containing hall, five reception rooms, fourteen bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms convenient offices. LODGE. LAKE OF 24 ACRES. MODERN STABLING AND DELIGHTFUL GARDENS: ALSO

THIRTEEN VALUABLE MIXED FARMS,  
WITH SUBSTANTIAL HOUSES AND PREMISES, INCLUDING

CORN MILL FARM ..	217 ACRES.	HOLME HOUSE FARM ..	233 ACRES.
COTTERHILL WOODS LOW FARM ..	213 "	THE HOME FARM ..	277 "
SUNNYBANK FARM ..	145 "	LANE SIDE FARM ..	70 "
NORTH FARM, GILDINGWELLS ..	107 "	BUCKWOOD COTTAGE FARM ..	99 "
BURR'S FARM ..	142 "	SOUTH FARM ..	379 "
NORTH FARM, LETWELL ..	300 "	LANGOLD FARM ..	430 "
HAVEN FARM ..	219 "		

Numerous small holdings, village occupations, accommodation lands, brick earth, productive woodlands, important rural and commercial building sites with main road frontages, ripe for development, together with virtually the

WHOLE OF THE VILLAGE OF LETWELL,

WHICH WILL BE OFFERED BY AUCTION THIS SEASON (UNLESS PREVIOUSLY SOLD PRIVATELY) BY MESSRS.

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.,

AT A PLACE AND DATE TO BE ANNOUNCED LATER.

Solicitors, Messrs. FOWLE & HUNT, Northallerton; Land Agents, Messrs. H. LISTER-KAYE & Co., Estate Offices, North Carlton, Worksop, Notts. Auctioneers' Offices, 6, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W. 1.

### THIRKLEBY HALL

THIRSK THREE MILES, YORK NINETEEN MILES.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL ADAM MANSIONS IN THE COUNTRY.

IN THE GRANDLY TIMBERED PARK OF  
260 ACRES.

Twenty bed and dressing rooms, three bath, suite of fine reception rooms, ample servants' accommodation.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, GOOD WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

CHARMING GROUNDS.

Splendid stabling and riding school, home farm, two lodges, bailiff's house, two cottages, etc.

FISHING IN BECKS.

TO BE SOLD, OR WOULD BE LET FURNISHED  
(ON LEASE).

Sole Agents, Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, London, W. 1.



### COURT OF HILL, SHROPSHIRE

Three miles from Tenbury Wells and seven from Ludlow; on the southern slope of the Cleve Hills; 650ft. elevation.

REBUILT BY THE PRESENT OWNER'S FAMILY IN 1683 AND NEVER PREVIOUSLY BEEN OFFERED FOR SALE.

AN ORIGINAL JACOBEOAN HOUSE, rich in old oak, with a Queen Anne front, and commanding magnificent views; small park with drive and lodge entrance. Interior of house practically oak throughout.

Hall, three reception and fifteen bedrooms, good domestic offices and cellars.

CAPITAL STABLING.

Modern sanitary arrangements, water by gravitation, acetylene gas.

FISHING IN RIVER TEME may be obtained; also hunting, shooting and golf.

HOME FARM with well-built and recently improved house and 282 Acs. RES, seven cottages, and accommodation land the whole extending to

348 ACRES.

For SALE by AUCTION, at the Star Hotel, Worcester, on Saturday February 20th, 1926, at 3.30 p.m. (unless previously Sold), by Messrs

JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 6, Mount Street, London, W. 1 (in conjunction with Messrs. EDWARDS, RUSSELL & BALDWIN, Smithfield Offices, Tenbury Wells). Solicitors, Messrs. NORRIS & MILES, Tenbury Wells.



### IN ONE OF THE PRETTIEST PARTS OF KENT

THIS DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENCE.

MODERN CONSTRUCTION AND CONVENIENCES.

FIVE BEDROOMS, BATH AND W.C., TWO ATTICS, AND THREE GOOD RECEPTION ROOMS.

GARAGE. COTTAGES.

CO.'S GAS AND WATER.

PRETTY GARDEN. PARK-LIKE SURROUNDINGS.

EXTENSIVE AND BEAUTIFUL VIEWS.

With

6 OR 60 ACRES.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Apply Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, London, W. 1. (31,123.)



JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 6, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

# KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY AND WALTON & LEE

THE ESTATE SALE ROOMS, LONDON, W. 1.

## HERTS

In a favourite residential district; adjoining golf links; one mile from a station.



A FREEHOLD PROPERTY, 300FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

THE GABLED RESIDENCE contains hall, billiard and three reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, bathroom and complete offices.

Electric light. Entrance lodge. Garage. Ample private water supply. Stabling. Chauffeur's flat.

ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS, ornamented by a profusion of flowering shrubs and trees, and including tennis and croquet lawns, partly walled garden with vinerias, arable and parkland; in all about

49 ACRES.

PRICE £5,500.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (6171.)

## WARWICKSHIRE

Equi-distant from Birmingham, Leicester and Northampton.



TO BE SOLD.

An attractive RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, with a well-built House, standing over 400ft. above the sea level on gravel soil, facing south, and commanding wonderful views for many miles. Outer and lounge halls, four reception rooms, billiard room, seventeen bed and dressing rooms, day and night nurseries, three bathrooms, etc.

Electric light. Central heating. Modern drainage. Stabling for seventeen. Farmery. Three cottages.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS.

Meadow and arable lands; in all about

44 ACRES.

Hunting with the Atherston, Warwickshire, North Warwickshire and Pychley. Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, London, W. 1. (10,698.)

## BERKSHIRE.

Eight miles from Reading.



TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD, A MODERN RESIDENCE, built of red brick with tiled roof, standing about 250ft. above sea level on gravel soil.

Entrance hall, lounge, two reception rooms, four or five bedrooms, bathroom and offices.

It is in good decorative repair and fitted with labour-saving devices.

Company's electric light, gas and water.

Telephone. Modern drainage.

Garage with chauffeur's room. Bungalow.

Tennis lawn, rose pergola, fruit and vegetable garden; in all about

ONE ACRE.

HUNTING. GOLF.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (21,153.)

## SOUTH DEVON.

Four miles from Exmouth; one mile inland with sea views.



TO BE SOLD, OR LET, FURNISHED, A WELL-EQUIPPED RESIDENCE,

situated 240ft. above sea level, and containing three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, three bathrooms, etc. The reception rooms are beamed and panelled, and the woodwork throughout is of teak.

Electric light. Central heating. Company's water. Telephone. Garage with two rooms over; en-tout-cas tennis court, lawns, orchard, fruit plantation and paddock.

FOR SALE WITH FIVE OR THIRTEEN ACRES.

GOLF ONE MILE. HUNTING.

Agents, Messrs. BAXTER PAYNE & LEPPER, 14, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W. 1, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (19,536.)

## STOKE POGES DISTRICT.

300ft. above sea level. Gravel soil. Two first-class golf courses within a few minutes.



TO BE LET FOR ONE YEAR, FROM MID-APRIL (or POSSIBLY A SHORTER PERIOD).

THIS WELL FURNISHED RESIDENCE in excellent order and fitted with every possible convenience and labour-saving devices. Hall, three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, two bathrooms, two staircases and exceptional offices.

Electric light, plugs for heat and power on all floors. Company's water. Independent hot water system. Telephone. Garage for two cars and washdown.

SEVEN ACRES.

Hard and grass tennis courts, orchard and kitchen garden, rose and wild gardens, beech and silver birch woodland, paddock.

MODERATE RENT TO A CAREFUL TENANT. Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (17,800.)

BY DIRECTION OF W. A. BOWDLER, ESQ.

## WORCESTER

Three-and-a-half miles from the City. Two-and-a-half miles from Norton Station.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "TWEENWAYS," KEMPSEY.



A comfortable brick-built COUNTRY HOUSE, on sandy loam soil and enjoying views of the Malvern Hills. It contains hall, double drawing room, conservatory, dining room, library, six bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, and usual offices.

EXCELLENT WATER SUPPLY. MAIN DRAINAGE.

Stabling and garage with man's rooms. Gardens, grounds and orchard, including large walled kitchen garden; in all about

TWO-AND-THREE-QUARTER ACRES. FISHING. HUNTING. GOLF.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Spring (unless previously Sold Privately).

Solicitor, CHORLTON DUNKERLEY, ESQ., 10, High Street, Chorley, Lancs.

Auctioneers, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.

## YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING)

Half a mile from a station and three miles from a main line Junction.

TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD.



A BRICK AND TILED RESIDENCE, partly old with modern additions, and commanding fine views of the Hambleton Hills. Accommodation: Hall, three reception rooms, ten bedrooms, bathroom, etc. Electric light. Central heating. Telephone. Modern drainage. Garage for three cars. Stabling for ten horses. Cottage. OLD-WORLD PLEASURE GARDENS AND GROUNDS, three tennis courts, kitchen and fruit gardens, woodlands and grassland. In all 39 ACRES.

The House would be Sold with nine-and-a-half acres. FISHING AND HUNTING. Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (21,134.)

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,

AND

WALTON & LEE,

20, Hanover Square, W. 1.

90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

78, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.

(Knight, Frank & Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii. and v.)

Telephones:

314 Mayfair (8 lines).

3066 Central, Edinburgh

146 Central, Glasgow

2716 Ashford.



## BRACKETT & SONS

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, and 34, CRAVEN ST., CHARING CROSS, W.C.2.



DOWNINGBURY FARM, PEMBURY, KENT.  
On the outskirts of this pretty Kentish village; four miles from Tunbridge Wells.

QUEEN ANNE FARMHOUSE.

VALUABLE BUILDING FRONTAGES.

MAIN WATER. MAIN DRAINAGE. 55A. OR. 31P.

BRACKETT & SONS and COLLINS & COLLINS (acting in conjunction) will SELL the above at Tunbridge Wells, on February 12th, 1926, unless previously Sold.—Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. HIDDLE, THORNE and Co., 22, Aldermanbury, E.C. 3. Auctioneers, COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley Street, W.1; and BRACKETT and SONS, as above.



300FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL AND OVERLOOKING THE SUSSEX DOWNS.

CHARMING OLD BRICK-BUILT RESIDENCE, fitted with all modern conveniences.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

Two garages. Cottage and beautiful grounds of 33½ ACRES.

including two tennis courts, orchard, kitchen garden, lily pond and pastureland.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE, £5,250. (Fo. 31,964.)

## ROBINSON, WILLIAMS & BURNANDS

89, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

Telephones: GROSVENOR 2430 and 2431.

Telegrams: "THROSLIXO, LONDON."

### NEAR HUNTINGDON

ATTRACTIVE OLD-WORLD PROPERTY. GRAVEL SOIL.

HUNTING. FISHING. GOLF.

BARGAIN PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

EVERY CONVENIENCE.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIN DRAINAGE.

GOOD WATER.

PICTURESQUE GROUNDS, including TWO TENNIS COURTS, flower garden, kitchen garden, etc.

RECOMMENDED. (5902.)

ROBINSON, WILLIAMS & BURNANDS, 89, MOUNT STREET, W.1.

ESTATE AGENTS  
AND  
AUCTIONEERS.

## F. D. IBBETT & CO., F.A.I.

SEVENOAKS,  
KENT.  
Phone: Sevenoaks 147

### EXECUTORS' SALE.

THE MAINFIELD ESTATE, IGHAM (near SEVENOAKS), KENT.—A unique Freehold Residential Property, containing nine bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, three large reception rooms; GARAGE, STABLES, and LODGE. Well matured pleasure grounds. THE HOME FARM (adjoining), with an attractive old-fashioned modernised Residence, model BUILDINGS, COTTAGES, and BUNGALOW, having in all an area of about 75 ACRES, with long road frontages, affording valuable BUILDING SITES. Also (adjoining), A SMALL HOLDING OF TEN ACRES, partly planted with fruit, containing a valuable deposit of building sand and a detached residence, known as "THE FIRS." For SALE by AUCTION (as a whole or in lots), at an early date (unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty).—Further particulars of F. D. IBBETT & Co., Sevenoaks.

SEVENOAKS.—A gentleman's pre-war DETACHED RESIDENCE, twelve minutes of station, 30 minutes of London, splendidly situated and in excellent neighbourhood, affording the following accommodation: Six bedrooms, dressing room, two bathrooms, three reception rooms, billiard room; ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES of well matured grounds, with tennis court. Garage; electric light, hot water system, main drainage.

PRICE ONLY £3,500.

CLOSE TO SEVENOAKS GOLF COURSE.  
ATTRACTIVE WELL-BUILT DETACHED HOUSES, skilfully planned, and fitted with most modern labour-saving devices, and containing five bedrooms, bathroom, two reception rooms, pretty hall, kitchen, independent hot water with radiator heating; GARAGE. GARDEN. Station fifteen minutes.—Full particulars of F. D. IBBETT & Co., Sevenoaks.

SEVENOAKS.—A Gentleman's attractive FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE, occupying a high position on dry sand soil, in the most favoured part of the district, and containing nine bedrooms, bathroom, three reception rooms, square entrance hall, splendid domestic offices. PLEASURE GROUNDS extending to about THREE ACRES, including tennis lawn, productive kitchen garden with heated greenhouses; garage with rooms over; gas. Company's water, and electric light available.—Full particulars of F. D. IBBETT & Co., Sevenoaks.

IN ONE OF THE BEST POSITIONS IN SEVENOAKS, situate on high ground, well removed from the road, approached by carriage sweep. A very ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, standing in its own grounds of nearly FOUR ACRES. Nine bedrooms, two bathrooms, three reception rooms, inner hall, excellent domestic offices. GARDENER'S COTTAGE, GARAGE. Electric light, Company's water, main drainage.—Further particulars of F. D. IBBETT & Co., Sevenoaks.

## GIERING & COLYER

AUCTIONEERS, LAND AGENTS AND VALUERS,  
ASHFORD, KENT; RYE, SUSSEX;  
HAY KURST, KENT; AND 2, KING STREET, S.W.1

### KENT COAST.

Near Hythe and Lympne; delightful situation.



THE ABOVE exceptionally charming FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; ten bed and dressing, two bath, four reception, h. and c. water supplies, good drainage, electric light; garage, stabling, cottage and outbuildings; glasshouses, tennis lawn, pretty grounds, productive fruit and vegetable gardens; in all THREE ACRES. Possession. Owner abroad will sacrifice at low sum of £3,000. GIERING & COLYER, as above.

## RUMSEY & RUMSEY

BOURNEMOUTH. (SEVEN OFFICES.)

### SOUTH HANTS.

BETWEEN BOURNEMOUTH AND LYMINGTON.



WELL-APPOINTED COUNTRY RESIDENCE of character, situate in a healthy and bracing neighbourhood, close to the sea; lounge hall, loggia, drawing room, dining room, four bedrooms, box-room, bathroom (h. and c.), spacious landing, excellent domestic offices; garage. Company's water and gas. ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT. Delightful gardens with tennis court, extending to over HALF-AN-ACRE. £2,850, FREEHOLD. (Folio c 458.)

## MESSRS. YOUNG & GILLING

(Established over a Century.)  
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, CHELTENHAM.  
Telegrams: "Gillings, Cheltenham." Telephone 129.

ILLUSTRATED REGISTER OF PROPERTIES IN CHELTENHAM AND THE WESTERN COUNTIES WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.



TO BE SOLD.

COTSWOLD VALE COUNTRY (three miles from Cheltenham; convenient to racecourse, polo ground and golf links).—Charming small ESTATE, with above handsome stone gabled RESIDENCE, standing in well-timbered park, with lodge at entrance. The House contains two halls, three handsome reception rooms, billiard room, thirteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms; electric light, central heating, etc.; beautiful grounds; substantial stone-built stabling for six, with additional polo pony boxes; large garage, men's rooms, etc.; model farmery and farm; nearly all pasture, some 100 ACRES in all. This is an exceptionally choice Estate with most admirable sporting facilities, and can be thoroughly recommended in every way.

## MESSRS. YOUNG & GILLING

(Established over a Century.)  
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, CHELTENHAM.  
Telegrams: "Gillings, Cheltenham." Telephone 129.

## W. HUGHES & SON, LTD.

Auctioneers and Estate Agents,  
38, COLLEGE GREEN, BRISTOL.  
Phone: 1210 Bristol. Established 1832.



QUANTOCKS (400ft up, in a beautiful situation).—A very charming and real old-fashioned COUNTRY RESIDENCE of four reception, billiard room, six bedrooms, two bath (h. and c.), etc., together with stabling, garage and excellent cottage and delightful inexpensive grounds of about two acres; electric light, central heating throughout, and the property is in tip-top order. PRICE £4,500, open to offer.—Inspected and strongly recommended. (17,252.)



DEVON.

Near Exeter, near picturesque old-world village, with station, this delightful old-fashioned COUNTRY RESIDENCE, three reception, eight bedrooms, bath, etc., with private stretch of

## SALMON & TROUT FISHING

Good stabling, garage and farmbuildings and delightful grounds, rich pastureland and orcharding; in all about SEVENTEEN ACRES.

Hunting. Golf. PRICE ONLY £3,500. (17,224.)



A GENUINE OLD-WORLD COUNTRY COTTAGE. Reputed to be 400 years old, in beautiful spot between Tewkesbury and Malvern, containing two reception, five bedrooms, bath (h. and c.); stable, garage and about ten-and-a-half acres of inexpensive grounds and rich pastureland. PRICE £2,650, OPEN TO OFFER. Inspected and recommended. (16,918.)

Telephone: 4706 Gerrard (2 lines).  
Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

## TRESIDDER & CO. 37, ALBEMARLE STREET, W. 1.



**80 ACRES £5,000**

Occupying a choice position.

**THIS BEAUTIFUL  
QUEEN ANNE HOUSE,**  
panelled throughout and containing lounge  
hall, 3 reception rooms, billiard room, 11 bed  
and dressing rooms, etc.

Electric light. Central heating. Telephone.

Stabling for 5. Garage.  
Several cottages.

Charming old-world grounds with tennis and  
other lawns, kitchen garden and excellent  
grassland.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1.  
(14,595.)



### THREE BRIDGES (NEAR)

40 minutes London.

A picturesque RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER, ap-  
proached by carriage drive with lodge entrance.

Billiard room, 3 reception, 3 bathrooms, 11 bedrooms.  
Electric light, Co.'s water, telephone, central heating, inde-  
pendent hot water service, modern drainage. Stabling,  
garage, cottage, farmery; beautiful old pleasure grounds,  
grassland, etc.; in all about 15 ACRES. INTERSECTED  
BY TROUT STREAM WITH WATERFALL. More  
land available.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (5556.)

Inspected and strongly recommended.  
An opportunity of acquiring a picturesque old-world RESI-  
DENCE, equipped with all modern conveniences and in  
excellent order throughout.

**DORSET COAST.**—Charming position  
in a delightful dis-  
trict, commanding fine views.

Lounge hall, billiard room, 2 other reception  
rooms, 3 bathrooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms.  
Electric light, telephone, excellent water by gravitation;  
8-roomed cottage, stabling, garage, etc.; lovely grounds,  
grass and hard tennis courts, orchard, kitchen garden and  
rich grasslands; in all about

**10 ACRES. MORE AVAILABLE.**  
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (8490.)

**45 ACRES.**

### YORKS & WESTMORLAND

**BORDERS** (magnificent position, 1,000ft. above sea level;  
amidst grand moorland scenery).—Modern Elizabethan  
RESIDENCE, containing fine marble chimney pieces,  
painted ceilings and mullioned windows.

Hall, 4 reception rooms, boudoir, 11 bedrooms, bathroom.  
Stabling, garage, farmhouse, cottage and useful out-  
buildings; charming grounds, tennis lawn, walled kitchen  
garden and grassland; in all nearly 45 ACRES, together  
with extensive common rights.

**£3,500 with 5 ACRES. £6,500 FOR WHOLE.**  
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (14,604.)

**£3,500, FREEHOLD.**

### NORTH DEVON

(1½ miles important  
junction station; golf,  
Westward Ho! and Saunton; salmon, trout and sea-  
fishing, yachting, hunting and shooting).—Attractive old-  
fashioned RESIDENCE, in excellent order; billiard  
room, 3 other reception rooms, bathroom, 10 bedrooms.  
Co.'s water and gas, main drainage; stabling for 3,  
man's room, garage, 3 cottages; well-timbered grounds,  
kitchen garden, 2 glasshouses and paddock, in all 3½ acres.  
Would be LET. Furnished.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (14,691.)

Telephone: Grosvenor 1671.

## DIBBLIN & SMITH

(INCORPORATED WITH THAKE & PAGINTON, NEWBURY).

LAND AND ESTATE  
AGENTS.

106, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W. 1.

HUNTING WITH WHADDON CHASE, BICESTER AND OLD BERKELEY.  
One-and-a-half miles of main line station. London 47 minutes.

### AMIDST THE PERFECT COUNTRY OF THE CHILTERN



**A BEAUTIFUL QUEEN  
ANNE RESIDENCE,**  
in faultless order.

Ten bedrooms, three bathrooms,  
four reception rooms.

**PERFECT WATER SUPPLY  
AND LIGHTING.**

**MODERN DRAINAGE.**

Stabling for four horses.

**DOUBLE GARAGE**  
(Four-roomed flat over.)

**EXQUISITE GARDENS**  
with ornamental water, farmery  
and

**26 ACRES**

**OF SWEET FEEDING  
PASTURE.**



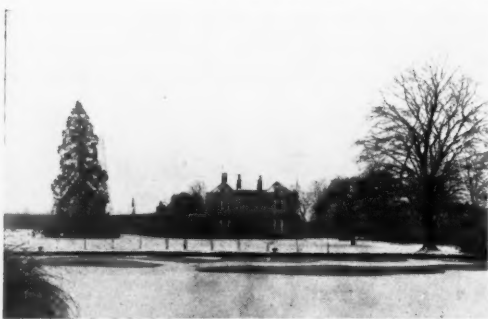
FOR SALE. FREEHOLD.

Strongly recommended by the Owner's Agents, DIBBLIN & SMITH, as above.

### SITUATE WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF A MOST DELIGHTFUL PART OF THE DORSET COAST

HUNTING WITH THE CATTISTOCK AND NEAR THE BLACKMORE VALE.

#### AN HISTORICAL MANOR HOUSE,



rebuilt in the XVIIIth century, and  
now a most pleasant Georgian  
Residence, with beautiful Adams  
embellishments, fine chimneypieces  
and panelled ceilings not usually  
met with in a small Residence. All  
the rooms are of generous dimen-  
sions. Lounge hall and four recep-  
tion rooms (including an oak room  
completely panelled), nine principal  
bed and dressing rooms, bathroom  
and four secondary bathrooms,  
compact offices; stabling for six,  
double garage, two capital cottages  
(or four, if required); main water  
and lighting. The gardens, although  
of modest size, are widely known for  
their beauty and charm with fine  
yew hedges, Tudor gateway, lawns,  
old spreading trees, walled kitchen  
garden, lake and lovely waterfall,  
small timbered park; about

**20 ACRES.**



**THE REMARKABLY LOW PRICE OF £7,500 HAS BEEN FIXED TO SECURE AN IMMEDIATE SALE.**

For further particulars and order to view apply to Sole Agents, DIBBLIN & SMITH, who most strongly recommend the Property.

**DEVONSHIRE.**—COURT, Cullumpton, with 73  
acres of land of excellent quality. The Dwelling House,  
stone and cob built and covered with a slate roof, contains  
entrance hall, three public rooms, pantry (with h. and c.  
water), kitchen, larder and pump house, five bedrooms,  
dressing room, servants' bedroom (approached by secondary  
staircase), bathroom (fitted with h. and c. water and w.c.).  
There are convenient offices, including servants' w.c.; good  
sanitary arrangements, the drains being connected with  
public sewer; lawn tennis and croquet courts, a walled  
garden and small orchard. The land is of excellent quality  
with useful buildings and two cottages. The House and  
grounds are Let at a rent of £114, on lease expiring September,  
1926. The farm is Let on a yearly lease at a rent of £200.—  
Further particulars from BAIRD SMITH, CLAPPERTON & Co.,  
Solicitors, 205, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; or Messrs. H. E.  
COX & Co. 78, South Street, Exeter.

#### TO GENTLEMEN FARMERS. IN THE BEAUFORT COUNTRY.

**WILTS** (Chippenham; near).—To be SOLD, excellent  
DAIRY FARM of nearly 100 acres. Good old-  
fashioned House (recently done up); lounge hall, six bed  
and dressing rooms, bathroom, two reception rooms, usual  
offices; capital range farmbuildings, etc. Price £25,500;  
with immediate possession.—Apply BISHOP & FISHER,  
Regent Circus, Swindon.

**CHILTERN HILLS.**—A gent.'s miniature ESTATE,  
modern Tudor style; three reception, ten bed, two bath;  
Co.'s water, electric light, telephone; cottages, garages;  
tennis courts; farmbuilding; 45 acres parkland. Low  
price. Recommended.—WRIGHT BROS., 16, Friar Street,  
Reading.

**IN GILBERT WHITE'S LOVELY COUNTRY.**—  
FOR SALE Privately, or by AUCTION, February  
17th (vacant possession), "WITHAM HOUSE," BLACK-  
MOOR, HANTS. Three reception, four bed, bath, offices;  
Company's gas, modern drainage, good water; secluded  
garden; pretty position, open views; near golf links;  
Liss Station two miles. Modern, built pre-war; low reserve.—  
Full particulars from the Auctioneer, REGINALD C. S. EVEN-  
SETT, F.A.I., Haslemere (Tel., No. 10), also at Hindhead  
and Farnham.

**CONNEMARA.**—Delightful SPORTING ESTATE,  
overlooking Kylemore Lough; 80 acres. Good salmon  
waters; boating; trout and deep-sea fishing; eleven bed-  
rooms, three bathrooms; electric light, central heating, and  
garage. Reasonable; immediate possession.—THOS. FAIR  
and SONS, Land Agents, Lytham, Lancs.



Telegrams:  
"Estate, c/o Harrods, London."  
Branch Office: "West Byfleet."

## HARRODS Ltd.

62 & 64, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 1.  
(OPPOSITE MESSRS. HARRODS LTD. MAIN PREMISES.)

Telephone No.:  
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HUNTING. SHOOTING. FISHING.

### DEVON

THREE MILES FROM MARKET. THREE HOURS LONDON.

**SPORTING PROPERTY OF ABOUT 348 ACRES.** Charming House 500ft. above sea level; lovely views. Four reception, eleven bedrooms, three bathrooms, offices.

GRAVITATION WATER. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. Stabling, garage, outbuildings, lodge, cottages, farmhouses and buildings. Lovely old gardens, lawns, woods and pasture; in all about

348 ACRES.

GOOD SHOOTING. HUNTING. FISHING. GOLF.  
For SALE, FREEHOLD, or would be Let, Unfurnished. Recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS (LD.), 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.



### SOUTH CORNISH COAST

FISHING. SHOOTING. HUNTING.

**PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE**, occupying sheltered position, and containing hall, four reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, bathroom and offices.

COTTAGE. STABLING. GARAGE. OUTBUILDINGS.

Matured pleasure grounds, tennis lawn, orchard and paddock, smallholding; in all

THREE TO FOURTEEN ACRES.

EDGECUMBE, SON, & COON, Midland Bank Chambers, Liskeard, Cornwall, or HARRODS (LD.), 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.



### CLOSE TO NEW ZEALAND GOLF LINKS

40 MINUTES FROM WATERLOO.

**SINGULARLY PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE**, in Old Farmhouse Style. Seven bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, two reception rooms. COTTAGE. ELECTRIC LIGHT. GAS. TELEPHONE.

MAIN WATER AND DRAINAGE.

BEAUTIFUL OLD-WORLD GARDENS WITH TENNIS LAWN, ETC., about THREE ACRES.

For SALE, FREEHOLD, or would be Let, Furnished.—HARRODS (LD.), 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1, and West Byfleet, Surrey.



### 60 MILES NORTH

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

GOOD SPORTING DISTRICT, CONVENIENT FOR TWO MAIN LINE STATIONS.

**ABBEY RESIDENCE**, partly of Elizabethan date, with stone-mullioned windows. Lounge 36ft. by 24ft., three or four reception, fifteen bed and dressing, two bathrooms, offices.

CENTRAL HEATING, ELECTRIC LIGHT, GOOD WATER AND DRAINAGE. Lodge, cottage, home farm; grandly timbered park of 185 ACRES.

pleasure grounds, lawns, kitchen garden.

FISHING. BOATING.

SHOOTING OVER 2,000 ACRES (BY ARRANGEMENT)

For SALE on advantageous terms.—HARRODS (LD.), 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.



### OXTED AND REDHILL

(BETWEEN)

CONVENIENT FOR TANDRIDGE GOLF COURSE.

**OLD-FASHIONED STONE-BUILT HOUSE**, 400ft. above sea level, facing south, and containing hall, four reception, twelve bedrooms, bathroom, and offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CO.'S WATER. TELEPHONE. MODERN DRAINAGE. STABLING. GARAGE. COTTAGES. OUTBUILDINGS.

Picturesque well-timbered grounds, tennis and other lawns, rose garden, shrubberies, walled kitchen garden, pond; in all about

SIX ACRES.

AN ADDITIONAL 25 ACRES OF PARKLAND IS ALSO AVAILABLE.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

HARRODS (LD.), 62-64, Brompton Road S.W. 1.



300FT. UP. FINE VIEWS.

### HANTS AND SURREY BORDERS

ONE MILE FROM STATION AND ABOUT AN HOUR FROM TOWN.

**CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE** upon which a large sum has been expended in improvements. Contains five bedrooms, bathroom, two reception rooms, offices.

OUTBUILDINGS. GARAGE AND STABLING.

About NINE ACRES (or less) arable and pasture. Gardens.

PRICE ONLY £3,000.

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Telephone :  
Grosvenor 1440 (two lines).

## WILSON & CO.

14, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1; and at YEOVIL.

F. R. WILSON, F.S.I.  
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G. H. NEWBERRY, F.S.I., F.A.I.

### WEST SUSSEX. CLOSE TO THE SOUTH DOWNS



Within eight miles of the coast; in a perfectly secluded situation yet only a mile from station; commanding wonderful views; in a very favourite sporting and residential neighbourhood.

#### A HOUSE OF QUIET CHARM AND CHARACTER DATING FROM THE XVII<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY.

*It has been recently enlarged and modernised at enormous expense, and now in most perfect order. The many fascinating features include a vast quantity of old oak beams, open fireplaces, Sussex stone roof.*

LOUNGE HALL, THREE CHARMING RECEPTION ROOMS,  
CAPITAL DOMESTIC OFFICES,  
TEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, THREE BATHROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.  
MODERN SANITATION.

STABLING. GARAGE. COTTAGE.  
Inexpensive gardens and meadows, home farm with farmhouse and useful building.  
Total area about

150 ACRES

FOR SALE PRIVATELY NOW, OR BY AUCTION IN THE SPRING.

Sole Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, London, W. 1.

#### G.W.R.

Favourite hunting country; under two hours from Town by express trains; high position; fine views.

**CHARMING HOUSE OF ELIZABETHAN CHARACTER**, standing in magnificently timbered park, approached by two drives each a quarter of a mile in length; superb oak-galleried hall, billiard room, five reception, twelve principal bedrooms, five bathrooms, good servants' accommodation; electric light, central heating; first-rate stabling, garages, cottages, etc.

LOVELY OLD GROUNDS. PARK. ORNAMENTAL LAKE.

FOR SALE WITH 60 OR UP TO 1,300 ACRES.

Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W. 1. Inspected and recommended.

#### UNIQUE ESTATE OF 500 ACRES (OR LESS)

Under an hour from London by express trains; near Crowthorpe Golf Links.

**FAULTLESS HOUSE OF TUDOR CHARACTER**, in perfectly chosen position, 300ft. up, on sandstone soil with full southern exposure, commanding wonderful views; eighteen bedrooms, four bathrooms, lounge hall, five reception rooms; electric light, central heating; garage, stabling, several cottages. GARDENS OF UNUSUAL BEAUTY, well-timbered park and woods, home farm, etc.

FOR SALE AS A WHOLE, OR WOULD BE DIVIDED.

Plans and photographs with the Owner's Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W. 1, who have inspected and can recommend.

#### 350 ACRES. £14,000 OR OFFER (WOULD BE SOLD WITH A SMALL AREA.)

**NEAR DORKING.—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOT IN SURREY**, 600ft. up.—Very fine modern HOUSE, by eminent architect; seventeen bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, five reception rooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

Stabling. Garage. Cottages.  
WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS, park and woods; home farm with fine buildings.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY. MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.

Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W. 1.

IN A FAVOURITE COUNTY TWO-AND-A-HALF HOURS WEST OF LONDON ON G.W. RY.

**GENUINE OLD TUDOR HOUSE**, absolutely unspoilt with all original features intact; superb oak-panelled rooms, oak beams, plasterwork ceilings, and open fireplaces.

Fourteen bedrooms, three bathrooms, four or five reception rooms.

STABLING, COTTAGES, ETC.

LOVELY OLD-WORLD GARDENS AND WELL-TIMBERED PARK.

FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE.

Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W. 1.

44, ST. JAMES' PLACE,  
LONDON, S.W.1.  
140, HIGH STREET,  
OXFORD.

## JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

LONDON, RUGBY, OXFORD AND BIRMINGHAM.

ESTATE OFFICES,  
RUGBY.  
18, BENNETT'S HILL,  
BIRMINGHAM.



### WARWICKSHIRE

Three miles from the important market town of Rugby.

#### THE RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, "NEWTON MANOR," NEAR RUGBY.

THE ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE contains large hall, two reception rooms, five bedrooms, bathroom and usual domestic offices.

PLEASURE GROUNDS WITH TENNIS LAWN, ORCHARD AND KITCHEN GARDEN.

Excellent stabling and agricultural premises, including five loose boxes, cowhouse for 28 head, first-class barns, motor house.

With the exception of 23 acres arable land the whole is

#### RICH FEEDING PASTURE,

watered by the River Avon and streams, extending in all to about

130 ACRES.

To be offered by AUCTION at the Estate Rooms, Albert Street, Rugby, on Monday, February 22nd, 1926 (unless previously Sold).

Particulars of the Solicitors, Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR & Co., 12, Exchange Street, Manchester; or of the Auctioneers, JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Estate Offices, Rugby.

#### CENTRAL ESSEX.

NEAR MAIN LINE STATION.

**TO BE SOLD**, a compact small RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of about 100 acres, situate in a favourite district, six miles from Chelmsford and comprising the brick-built Residence in a small well-timbered park. Accommodation: Four reception rooms, billiard room, fourteen bed and dressing rooms and three bathrooms. All conveniences are installed, including electric light, central heating and telephone. There is a small secondary Residence, containing six bedrooms. Excellent small farm with farmyard and six cottages. A very moderate price can be accepted.

Inspected by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, London, S.W. 1. (L 4562.)

#### KENT—SEVENOAKS DISTRICT.

**TO BE SOLD**, a small ESTATE of about 200 acres, or would be divided. The Residence stands about 500ft. above sea level, and contains three reception rooms and nine bedrooms; water from Company's mains.

PRICE FOR THE WHOLE, £6,000.

Or the Residence would be Sold, with about 25 acres, £3,500.

#### AN EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN IN THIS DELIGHTFUL DISTRICT.

Details of JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, London, S.W. 1. (L 4553.)

#### SOMERSET.

BETWEEN TAUNTON AND MINEHEAD.  
HUNTING. POLO. SHOOTING.



**THIS FINE MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE**, 400ft. above sea level, light soil, south-east aspect, magnificent views of the Blackdown and Quantock Hills; near station; four sitting rooms, eleven bedrooms, two bathrooms; electric light; garage, farmbuildings.

43 ACRES.

Property is in first-rate order throughout, and is offered with immediate vacant possession. Inspected and recommended. PRICE, FREEHOLD £5,500 (OR OFFER). Joint Agents, Messrs. JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, London, S.W. 1; Messrs. BOULT, SON and MAPLES, 5, Cook Street, Liverpool; and Messrs. PEARD, WILLIAMS & PEARD, 6A, Hammet Street, Taunton. (L 3839.)

#### TWO MILES FROM BANBURY.

**TO BE SOLD**, an attractive well-equipped RESIDENCE, standing about 450ft. above sea level with beautiful views to the south and west. The accommodation comprises central lounge hall and inner hall, two other reception rooms, garden room, seven principal bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms and three servants' bedrooms; stabling for six horses and garage. The pleasure grounds comprise about two acres with tennis lawn and orchard, and with the pastureland the total area comprises about

24 ACRES.

Details of JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, London, S.W. 1, or 140, High Street, Oxford. (L 3591.)

#### COTSWOLD HILLS.

**TO BE SOLD**, an attractive stone-built RESIDENCE, standing high up on the Cotswolds, with extensive views. The Residence is approached by a drive with lodge entrance and contains three reception rooms, seven bedrooms and bathroom; stabling, garage and farmbuildings. The grounds include some fine old cedar trees and there is a tennis lawn, paddock and orchard. The farmlands comprise about 100 acres. Two cottages.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £7,000.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, London, S.W. 1. (L 4590.)



Telephone :  
Grosvenor 2260 (2 lines).

## COLLINS & COLLINS

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS.  
(For continuation of advertisements see page xxi.)

37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET,  
GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF THE HONOURABLE JOHN NIVISON.

### THE EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

known as

### "RASHLEIGHS," PINKNEYS GREEN, BERKSHIRE

WITHIN 35 MINUTES OF PADDINGTON BY FAST TRAINS AND 27 MILES FROM LONDON BY GOOD MAIN ROAD.



THE HALL.

250FT. UP.

Practically surrounded  
by a pretty common.

LUXURIOUSLY  
APPOINTED AND  
CONVENIENTLY  
ARRANGED.

Replete with every  
modern convenience and  
in perfect order.



OAK STAIRCASE AND HALL.

OAK-PANELLED GALLERIED HALL AND STAIRCASE. SIXTEEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS. SIX BATHROOMS (FIVE MOSAIC TILED).  
FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS. CONVENIENT DOMESTIC OFFICES.  
POLISHED OAK FLOORS. OAK BEAMS AND DOORS. MODERN STEEL GRATES.

ALL  
THE PRINCIPAL  
RECEPTION  
AND  
BEDROOMS  
FACE DUE SOUTH.

It is an  
EXCEPTIONALLY  
BRIGHT  
AND  
SUNNY HOUSE.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

CENTRAL HEATING.

COMPANY'S WATER.



THE RESIDENCE.

MODERN  
SANITATION.

Range of  
BRICK-BUILT  
STABLING  
and  
EXTENSIVE  
GARAGE  
ACCOMMODATION  
with  
MEN'S ROOMS OVER

TWO  
SIX-ROOMED  
COTTAGES.

### UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE OLD GARDENS AND GROUNDS

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED, BEING A SPECIAL FEATURE OF THE PROPERTY.

Shady lawns, orchard, two grass tennis courts, HARD TENNIS COURT, walled kitchen garden, sunk rose garden with dwarf stone walls.



OAK-PANELLED MORNING OR BILLIARD ROOM.

FINE RANGE  
of  
GREENHOUSES.

MODEL FARMERY  
with  
WHITE TILED  
WALLS.

DAIRY.

In all about

TEN ACRES

MORE LAND CAN BE  
RENTED.



THE OAK-PANELLED DINING ROOM.

VERY STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY THE SOLE AGENTS, MESSRS.

COLLINS & COLLINS. 37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

COLLINS & COLLINS, OFFICES: 37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

## DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS

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### KENT

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERNISED XVIIth CENTURY MANOR COTTAGE



with  
Four bedrooms,  
Two reception,  
Bathroom.

COMPANY'S WATER.

Petrol gas lighting.

STABLING. GARAGE.

FARMBUILDINGS,  
COTTAGE.

Extending  
in all to

SEVENTEEN  
ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, AT MODERATE PRICE.

Particulars, etc., from Agents, DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS, 129, Mount Street, London, W. 1.

AT A SACRIFICIAL PRICE.

### HANTS

ADJOINING WELL-KNOWN GOLF LINKS.



A very comfortable  
GEORGIAN HOUSE,  
in perfect order, con-  
taining  
Ten bed and dressing.  
Three bath.  
Four reception rooms.  
Company's gas and water.  
Central heating.  
Telephone.  
COTTAGE.  
FARMERY. GARAGE.  
Very beautiful grounds,  
planted with rare shrubs,  
walled kitchen garden,  
double tennis court, pad-  
dock bounded by stream;  
in all about

NINE ACRES.

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

Particulars of DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS, 129, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.

### DELIGHTFUL POSITION IN MIDDLESEX

CHARMING  
MANOR HOUSE,

standing in fine park-  
lands and gardens of

ABOUT SIX ACRES.

Spacious hall,  
Four reception rooms,  
Eleven bedrooms,  
Two bathrooms, etc.

GARAGE. LODGE.  
STABLING.



MAIN WATER. GAS. DRAINAGE.  
£5,000

is the price asked, but no reasonable offer will be refused.—Further particulars from DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS, 129, Mount Street, London, W. 1.

### VERY SPORTING ESTATE

OF

600 ACRES, FOR £11,000.

Within 30 miles of Lon-  
don, in one of the most  
beautiful parts of the  
Southern Counties.

600 FT. ABOVE SEA  
LEVEL, WITH GRAND  
VIEWS.

Unique building sites.

WELL-BUILT  
RESIDENCE.

Two farms, five cottages.



FREEHOLD TO BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN PRICE.

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**ROGERS, CHAPMAN & THOMAS**  
AUCTIONEERS, ESTATE, AND LAND AGENTS,  
37, BRUTON STREET, W.1. 'Phone: May. 2454 (2 lines).  
Also Westminster, Kensington, and Westgate-on-Sea, Kent.

### SURREY.

About 30 minutes from London.



AN EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING OLD-  
FASHIONED RESIDENCE, full of delightful old  
oak beams and open fireplaces; six bedrooms, bathroom,  
three reception rooms; electric light, water, main  
drainage; cottage with garage; well laid-out garden.  
PRICE £4,500, or offer.—Strongly recommended by the  
SOLE AGENTS, as above.

### BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO.

ESTATE AGENTS,  
SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS,  
ALBION CHAMBERS, KING STREET.  
Telegrams: "Brutons, Gloucester." GLOUCESTER.  
Telephone: No. 967 (two lines).

### SOMERSET.



TO BE LET. Unfurnished, an attractive stone-built  
RESIDENCE, about one mile from Chard, about  
450 ft. up with views over undulating country to the Black-  
down Hills; hall, three reception, seven bedrooms, bath,  
usual offices; good water supply, central heating, acetylene  
gas lighting; stabling, garage, cottage; grounds and paddock;  
in all about four-and-a-half acres. Hunting, golf, polo. Rent  
£160.—Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate  
Agents, Gloucester. (H 233.)



IN THE LOVELY WYE VALLEY.—A delightful  
XVth century MANOR HOUSE, of striking architectural  
beauty and historical associations, with stone-tiled roof,  
mullioned windows, old fireplaces, heavy half-timber work,  
etc. The House is in perfect repair, has been reduced in  
size, and now contains lounge hall, banquet hall with  
beautiful moulded ceiling, dining room, smokeroom, seven  
bedrooms, bath (h. and c.), and usual offices; stabling and  
garage (all fitted with electric light); old-world gardens  
and grounds of about seven acres; own water supply;  
hunting. Vacant possession. Price £4,000.—Full particulars  
of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester.  
(O 74.)

### BERRYMAN & GILKES

2, HANS ROAD, BROMPTON ROAD, S.W.3.  
Telephones: Sloane 2141, 2142.



ON THE WILTS-HANTS BORDER.—  
An old-world THATCHED COTTAGE, 400 ft.  
up, with good views; accommodation comprises dining  
room, drawing room, hall, cloakroom, three bedrooms,  
bathroom (h. and c.), usual offices; garage for two cars,  
stabling and servants' room; good outbuildings suitable  
dairy and poultry; excellent garden, orchard; full-size  
hard TENNIS COURT.

Four acres additional land available.

PRICE £1,500, FREEHOLD, with one acre.

### MESSRS. BUCKLAND & SONS

4, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, W.C.1,  
And at WINDSOR and SLOUGH.  
LAND AGENTS, SURVEYORS and AUCTIONEERS.  
Tel. Museum 472.

BUCKS. WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED (near Datchet).  
DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing  
three reception rooms, lounge hall, five principal and five  
secondary bedrooms, two bathrooms, and suitable offices;  
nice gardens, and stabling, also paddock.

RENT £200 PER ANNUM.

Fixtures and fittings by valuation.

EXTRA LAND CAN BE RENTED IF DESIRED.  
(Folio 553.)

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET (near Taplow).  
small detached COUNTRY HOUSE, containing  
lounge, two reception rooms, eight bed and dressing  
rooms, bathroom, etc.; garden and tennis lawn.

PRICE £1,100. (Folio 554.)

FOR SALE (near Slough), ATTRACTIVE FARM-  
HOUSE, with excellent garden, orchard, and grass-  
land. Contents: three reception, five bedrooms, bath-  
room; garage and stabling; area about

FOUR-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES.

PRICE £2,950, FREEHOLD. (Folio 545.)

### C. J. HOLE & SONS

ESTATE AGENTS, BRISTOL.  
Telephone: 6524 (3 lines).

### CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Exceptional opportunity to secure a small estate at a  
very low price.

ATTRACTIVE OLD-FASHIONED FARM-  
HOUSE, granite-built, modernised; semicircular  
sun-porch, two sitting, five bedrooms, offices, two stair-  
cases; water laid throughout; outbuildings, two cottages,  
farmery; garden, orchard and land sloping to sea; soil  
gravel, subsoil rock.

£2,100. 27 ACRES. FREEHOLD.

### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Within a few miles of the city of Bristol. Excellent  
schooling facilities.

COMPACTLY ARRANGED GEORGIAN  
RESIDENCE on a knoll commanding extensive  
views; carriage drive with lodge, hall, four reception, six  
or nine bedrooms, bathroom, domestic quarters on level;  
Company's water; stabling, garage; terraced grounds  
nicely timbered. FIVE OR NINETEEN ACRES.

BARGAIN PRICE. FREEHOLD.  
HUNTING. GOLF.

Many others not advertised.—HOLE & SONS.



Telephones:  
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## F. L. MERCER & CO.

7, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.  
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.

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### MAGNIFICENT SITUATION IN BUCKS

400FT. UP ON GRAVEL.

COMMANDING MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.



Absolutely unspoilt rural country, yet within one mile station, main line.

40 MINUTES LONDON.

#### A SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE OF EXCEPTIONAL MERIT.

with every labour-saving convenience: pretty hall, three reception rooms (including one 40ft. by 20ft.), six or seven bedrooms, bathroom.

MAIN WATER. GAS. TELEPHONE.

Garage. Very pretty gardens; in all ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

FREEHOLD. £3,250.

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A CHARMING OLD RECTORY, QUAIN, PARTLY 300 TO 400 YEARS OLD AND WITH A MOST INTERESTING INTERIOR. Oak-panelled lounge hall, three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, bathroom.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERN DRAINAGE. TELEPHONE.

Constant hot water service. All modern conveniences. GRAVEL SOIL. TWO GARAGES.

BEAUTIFUL OLD-WORLD GARDENS. lovely old trees, fine old cedar and weeping beech, tennis lawn, south peach wall, kitchen garden and small orchard.

NEARLY TWO ACRES.

This delightful little COUNTRY HOUSE, situate between Luton and Bedford, is for SALE at

£3,000, FREEHOLD.

Over £2,500 has been spent on the Property during the past few years.

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## COLLINS & COLLINS

37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS.

(For continuation of advertisements see page xix.)



500FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

### ASHDOWN FOREST

40 miles from London.

#### STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE IN THE TUDOR STYLE.

Eighteen bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms, four reception rooms, lounge hall.

Electric light. Central heating. Modern sanitation.

STABLING AND GARAGE.

MODEL FARMERY.

ENTRANCE LODGE.

FOUR COTTAGES.

Attractive terraced pleasure gardens which, together with parkland and meadowland, extend in all to

ABOUT 35 ACRES.

HUNTING.

FISHING.

SHOOTING.

Full particulars with Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS. (Folio 14,225.)

### ABOUT 30 MILES FROM LONDON

Good train service.

600ft. above sea level.



ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE: ten bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, lounge hall, four reception rooms. GARAGE and STABLING. CHAUFFEUR'S FLAT. Delightful gardens, with tennis court, small orchard and paddock; in all

ABOUT SIX ACRES.

TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD. REDUCED PRICE.

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### CIRENCESTER

Good train service from London.



A PERFECTLY APPOINTED HUNTING BOX, comprising the STONE-BUILT GEORGIAN RESIDENCE; fourteen bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms, four reception rooms, private chapel; acetylene gas plant, central heating, main water and drainage; STABLING FOR SIXTEEN HORSES, COACH-HOUSES AND GARAGE; excellent cottage; standing in well-timbered park-like grounds, with tennis and ornamental lawns, paddock and kitchen gardens; in all about

TEN ACRES.

TO BE SOLD AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE. Inspected by the Agents, Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS. (Folio 10,603.)

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### RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., F.A.I.

LAND AGENTS, SURVEYORS & AUCTIONEERS,  
8, QUEEN STREET, EXETER.  
Telephone 204.

ILLUSTRATED REGISTER OF PROPERTIES in the South and South-Western Counties. Price 2s.; by post, 2s. 6d.

**DEVON** (close to a famous beauty spot, surrounded by glorious scenery).—Compact easily-worked COUNTRY HOUSE, 550ft. altitude, but sheltered, facing S.E., with grand extensive views; three reception, five bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, boxroom. Co.'s water; garage and stable. The gardens are a special feature, most charmingly laid out, and well timbered. Tennis lawn, small lily pond, clipped cypress hedges, etc.; about one-and-a-half acres in all. Hunting, fishing, and shooting obtainable.—Inspected and highly recommended by the Sole Agents, RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., Exeter. (5498.)

**NORTH WARWICK AND ATHERSTONE HUNTS.**—To LET, as from March 25th next, with Vacant Possession, gentleman's RESIDENCE, with a small farm attached, 165 acres, mainly grass. Excellent House of moderate size, recently modernised; three reception, five bed and four secondary bedrooms; electric light and h. and c. water by own plants; good gardens and grass tennis court; horse boxes, garages, etc. Two miles from station, one mile village, post office and church. London two hours by rail. This would make a fine Hunting Box and Pleasure Farm.—"A 7198." c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

### ELLIS & SONS.

31, DOVER STREET, LONDON, W.1.  
Telephone: Gerrard 4364-5.  
Manchester, Liverpool, Southport, Carlisle, etc.



**CHILTERN HILLS** (in the lovely Chalfont district; standing high with lovely views; two-and-a-half miles station, with express service of trains to London in 30 minutes).—Three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, etc.; electric light, Company's water; stabling, garage, man's room; gardens one-and-a-half acres. For SALE; open to reasonable offer.—ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover Street, W.1. (619.)



WARWICKSHIRE AND GLOS.

TO BE LET, Unfurnished (subject to small premium for lease and valuation of fittings, etc.), a charming family

RESIDENCE,

with up-to-date interior decorations and conveniences.

DELIGHTFUL INEXPENSIVE GARDENS AND GROUNDS, GARAGES, ETC.

LOW RENT AND RATES.

Sole Agents, Messrs. FAYERMAN & Co., Leamington Spa, (Established 1874.)

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LAND AGENTS, BOURNEMOUTH.

## SOUTHAMPTON:

ANTHONY B. FOX, P.A.S.I.  
Telegrams:  
"Homefinder," Bournemouth.



JUST OUTSIDE THE CITY OF WORCESTER.  
In a pretty part of the county.

**UNQUESTIONABLY A HUGE BARGAIN.**  
A charming Freehold RESIDENCE, in excellent repair, with costly parquet, oak and tessellated floors; close to River Severn; four fine reception rooms, fifteen bedrooms, two bathrooms, excellent domestic offices; stabling, garage, and outbuildings; good and abundant water supply, central heating, main drainage; highly attractive gardens and grounds, including tennis lawn; the whole covering about THREE ACRES.

PRICE ONLY £1,800. FREEHOLD.

FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



## SOUTH HAMPSHIRE.

Occupying a charming position on the sea front, with uninterrupted views of the Solent.

**TO BE SOLD**, this very attractive, well-built modern Freehold RESIDENCE, containing five bedrooms, bathroom, two reception rooms, pretty hall, loggia, complete domestic offices; full south aspect; garage; Company's gas and water, main drainage; large garden.

PRICE £3,000. FREEHOLD.

FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



## NEW FOREST.

About one mile from Brockenhurst Village with station on the main line of the Southern Ry.

**TO BE SOLD**, the substantially built and well-appointed Freehold RESIDENCE, occupying a magnificent position and commanding charming views; nine bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, two reception rooms, loggia, lounge hall, conveniently arranged offices; electric light, Company's gas and water; garage for two cars with large room over. The area of the whole is about FOUR ACRES and this includes well-stocked kitchen garden, paddock, etc. Vacant possession on completion.

PRICE £6,000. FREEHOLD (or near offer).

FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

WITH UNINTERRUPTED VIEWS OF THE FAMOUS DERBYSHIRE MOORS.  
Four-and-a-half miles from the City of Sheffield.



**TO BE SOLD**, this beautiful RESIDENCE, in perfect order throughout, and fitted with all up-to-date conveniences. The accommodation comprises ten bed and dressing rooms (four having lavatory basins, b. and c.), two bathrooms, two boxrooms, drawing room, morning room, dining room, music or billiard room with fine old oak panelling, lounge hall, servants' hall, kitchen and complete offices; central heating, electric light, Company's water; garage for two cars, with chauffeur's room over, stabling; exceptionally charming pleasure gardens and grounds, laid out by one of the leading landscape architects in the country and including ornamental lake, tennis court, rose garden, croquet lawn, kitchen garden and beautiful plantation; the whole comprising about THREE-AND-A-HALF ACRES. PRICE £6,500. Held on a 300 years' lease at a ground rent of £55 per annum. Vacant possession on completion.—FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



## OXFORDSHIRE.

Three miles from Bloxham Railway Station, five miles from market town of Banbury.

**VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY**, with charming stone-built Manor House, containing seven bedrooms, bathroom, three reception rooms, complete domestic offices; complete set of buildings, two cottages; fertile pasture and productive arable lands; the whole comprising about 75 ACRES. Immediate possession on completion.

Particulars of FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



## SOMERSET.

Five miles from Glastonbury, ten miles from Bridgwater. **FOR SALE**, this valuable Freehold RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, comprising a substantially built modern Residence, containing eight bedrooms, bathroom, three reception rooms, kitchen and offices; private electric light plant; garage for three cars, stabling, four-roomed lodge; the gardens are tastefully laid-out and include tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden, orchard, excellent pasture and arable lands; the whole extending to an area of about 57 ACRES.

PRICE FOR THE WHOLE, £4,100, FREEHOLD.

Or,  
RESIDENCE AND TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES, £3,000.  
FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

Two miles from Banbury Railway Station, whence London can be reached in 70 minutes.

Hunting with the Bicester and other Packs.



**TO BE SOLD**, this highly attractive Freehold RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, with picturesque Residence, in excellent order throughout.

Nine bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall, complete domestic offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

TELEPHONE.

Stabling. Garage. Small farmery. Beautifully timbered pleasure grounds, tennis and other lawns, excellent kitchen garden, small orchard, etc.; the whole extending to about 24 ACRES.

PRICE £6,500.

FREEHOLD.

FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth. (L 210.)



## CAMBRIDGE.

Six-and-a-half miles from St. Ives, eight miles from Cambridge.

**FOR SALE**, with immediate possession, the above picturesque modern RESIDENCE, containing the following accommodation: Four bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, two reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen and complete offices; electric light, Company's water, garage. Well-matured gardens and grounds, including full-size tennis lawn, flower and kitchen gardens with choice full-bearing fruit trees; the whole comprises about FOUR ACRES.

PRICE £2,500. FREEHOLD.

FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



## HIGHCLIFFE-ON-SEA, HANTS.

HEALTHY AND BRACING DISTRICT. CLOSE TO SEA.

**ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY**, comprising eight bedrooms, dressing room (with bath), bathroom, three reception rooms, excellent domestic offices; cottage, two garages. Matured PLEASURE GROUNDS AND GARDENS, tennis lawn, orchard, vineyard; Company's gas and water, efficient drainage system, telephone. Near to two golf courses, bathing; the whole covers an area of about FOUR ACRES. Vacant possession on completion of the purchase.

PRICE £6,500. FREEHOLD.

Illustrated particulars of FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



IN THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PART ON THE CORNISH COAST.

**TO BE SOLD**, this very choice MARINE RESIDENCE, with delightful grounds extending to the cliff edge; eight bedrooms, bathroom, three reception rooms, billiard room, excellent offices; garage for two cars; Company's water, electric light, modern drainage; beautifully arranged gardens and grounds, with flower beds, tennis lawn, pleasure walks, etc.; the whole comprising about TWO ACRES.

PRICE £6,200. FREEHOLD.

Or would be LET on Lease.  
FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

FOX & SONS, BOURNEMOUTH (SEVEN OFFICES); AND SOUTHAMPTON.



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LONDON, W.1.

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WILTS-BERKS BORDERS.

NEARLY 700 FT. UP



DELIGHTFUL SOUTHERN VIEWS FOR MANY MILES.

LOVELY GARDENS.

VERY PERFECTLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE, with every modern requirement. HUNTING WITH TWO PACKS. FISHING AVAILABLE. Eleven bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, three reception and lounge hall, large loggia, etc.  
SMALL FARMERY. TWO COTTAGES. GARAGES AND STABLING. To be LET, UNFURNISHED, with about 20 ACRES. RENT ONLY £275 PER ANNUM. NO PREMIUM.  
CERTAIN FIXTURES AT VALUATION. Owner's Agents, RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

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### GLOUCESTERSHIRE

AN UNIQUE XVTH CENTURY STONE-BUILT HOUSE.

known as

#### THE SWAN HOUSE, BLAKENEY.

A CHARMING OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE understood to date back to 1410, having been modernised without spoiling the character of the property.

Half-timbered, black and white walls, much original old oak, open fireplaces, etc.; five bedrooms, three reception rooms (one 30ft. by 22ft.), bathroom (h. and c.), good domestic offices; lighted throughout by gas, good water supply, modern septic tank drainage. The grounds extend to about HALF-AN-ACRE, are very productive, and laid out in harmony with the property; garage and stabling.

FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, in Room 16, Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2, on Wednesday, February 10th, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously Sold Privately). Solicitors, Messrs. SUTTON, OMMANNEY & OLIVER, 3 and 4, Great Winchester Street, E.C.2.—Particulars from the Auctioneers, THOMAS WALLIS & CO., LTD., Holborn Circus, E.C.1.



### HERTS-MIDDLESEX (Borders of).

AN ARCHITECT-BUILT PRE-WAR RESIDENCE. STANDING HIGH UP with extensive views and adjoining a golf course; eight bed and dressing rooms, bath, three reception rooms, usual offices. About HALF-AN-ACRE of well laid-out garden with tennis lawn; ample space for garage.

TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD.

With vacant possession on completion.

Privately now at a low price, or by AUCTION in March if still unsold.—Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, WALLIS OF HOLBORN.

### SURREY HILLS

700ft. up. Only 35 minutes from Town.

AN IMPOSING RESIDENCE, built in the Italian Villa style, very suitable for a City man; erected in an ideal position, regardless of cost. The House contains eight bedrooms, two dressing, and two bathrooms, three very fine reception rooms, ample domestic offices; central heating and electric lighting; charming grounds of TWO ACRES, tennis court, etc.

£4,500, FREEHOLD.

VERY PRIVATELY IN THE MARKET.

WALLIS OF HOLBORN.

FOR CONVENIENCE OF BUSINESS THE ESTATE OFFICE IS NOW ON THE GROUND FLOOR.

THOMAS WALLIS & COMPANY, LTD., HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.1



### EPPING FOREST, LOUGHTON.

FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION CAN BE GIVEN.

Facing south. Ideal position. Fine views.

TWO reception rooms, eight bedrooms, usual offices, billiard room.

GAS. 'PHONE.  
Station twelve minutes. Golf near.

ONE ACRE orchard, tennis lawn, well-stocked kitchen garden.

GARAGE WITH COTTAGE (three rooms).

PRICE £4,000.

GOULD Beechlands, Loughton, Essex.

Viewing by appointment.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY, in a picturesque Cotswold village, an excellent RESIDENCE; three reception, seven bedrooms, usual domestic offices; garage, garden; close to station. Possession on completion.

IN THE HEYTHROP HUNT.—Substantially built RESIDENCE, in elevated position; three reception, nine bedrooms, offices; garage, stabling; 34 acres of pasture land. Immediate possession. Two miles from main line station.—For further particulars apply JOHN A. BLOSS, Land Agent, Bourton-on-the-Water, Glos.



CHARMING HOUSE WITH OR WITHOUT 90 ACRES LAND.

DWELLING HOUSE, centrally heated; fifteen bedrooms, servants' quarters; three cottages; playing fields.

Good rail facilities to all Midland connections; two minutes from Kegworth Station.

This property is particularly suitable for institutional purposes, college, school, convalescent home, etc.

Dowson, Byard Lane, Nottingham.

SUNNY SOUTH AFRICA.—FRUIT FARM for SALE at Addo; 80 acres irrigable, nineteen dry land. Citrus ready for export; established lucerne. Dwelling-house and farmbuildings, implements, etc.—"A 7199," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

WYE VALLEY.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, one mile railway station, five miles Ross; perfectly equipped House; two reception, three bedrooms, bathroom; third of an acre garden; garage. Possession.—Full details of NUTTALL, Auctioneer, Ross-on-Wye.

### FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET



SHROPSHIRE.—To be LET, Furnished, for term of years, "PLAISH HALL," a Tudor Residence six miles from Church Stretton and sixteen from Shrewsbury. Longville Station (G.W. Ry.) two-and-a-half miles, post and telegraph two miles. Three reception rooms, great hall, ten bedrooms, bathrooms, domestic offices; electric light, radiators; garage and stables. The Hall, furnished in keeping with the style of House, stands 700ft. above sea level and commands glorious views of the Stretton Hills. The grounds are well laid out and not expensive to keep up, no glass; three cottages; 900 acres shooting. Hunting with two packs.—For rent and full particulars and arrangements to view, apply to the Agents for the Estate, Messrs. HALL and STEVENSON, Land Agents, College Hill, Shrewsbury. Tel. No. 2283.



### WOOTTON BASSETT, NORTH WILTS.

Two hours from London and within an hour of Bath and Bristol. In the heart of the Beaufort and V.W.H. (Cricklade) Country.

TO BE LET, with possession at Lady Day next (Furnished or Unfurnished), a well-appointed and pleasantly situated RESIDENCE, known as "The Rosary," containing lounge hall, four reception rooms, nine principal and secondary bedrooms, lavatory, bathroom and domestic offices; large modern greenhouse, pleasure and kitchen gardens, etc., together with several loose boxes (for hunters), motor garage, modern cowhouses, pigsties, and from four-and-a-half to ten acres of rich pastureland adjoining the Residence and buildings.

Note.—The Residence can be Let with or without the stables, stalls, and land, if desired, or a portion only of either. Apply ARMSTRONG & SON, Auctioneers and Surveyors, Wootton Bassett.

### HAMPSHIRE AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES including

SOUTHAMPTON AND NEW FOREST DISTRICTS.

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**A WEST SURREY BARGAIN.**  
**MEDIUM-SIZED COUNTRY RESIDENCE**, with three reception, ten or eleven bed and dressing, bathroom. PHONE, GAS, CO'S WATER. Stabling, garage, and rooms over. **TWO COTTAGES**. Gardens, two tennis courts and parkland; in all **NINE-AND-A-HALF ACRES**. 300ft. up, dry sandy soil. **GOLF HUNTING.**  
**£3,750 (OR OFFER).**

**JAMES & WALROND**

BATH.

Tel. 524

**TO BE SOLD.**

**SOMERSET, CREWKERNE.**—Well-built RESIDENCE, with ten acres; three reception, ten bedrooms; outbuildings; £4,500.  
**SOMERSET** (near Bath and Bristol).—Old Georgian RESIDENCE, with 30 acres; four reception, fourteen bedrooms; £5,000.  
**WILTS, BRADFORD-ON-AVON.**—Gentleman's detached RESIDENCE, with thirteen acres; two reception, five bedrooms; outbuildings; £2,000.  
**WILTS, BRADFORD-ON-AVON.**—Jacobean modernised RESIDENCE, with 40 acres; four reception, sixteen bedrooms; electric light; £11,500.  
**HANTS, WINCHESTER.**—Detached RESIDENCE with eight acres; three reception, six bedrooms; outbuildings; £2,500.  
**NORFOLK, CROMER.**—Detached seaside RESIDENCE; three reception, five bedrooms; three-quarters of an acre; £1,200.  
Country cottages and small holdings in West of England. List on application.

JAMES &amp; WALROND, Estate Agents, Bath.

**HYTHE (Kent).**—To be SOLD, a charming RESIDENCE, commanding fine views of land and sea; three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, bathroom, etc.; with good offices; electric light, main drainage; all modern conveniences. Price, Freehold, £2,700.—NOTT & Co., Estate Agents, Hythe, Kent.

### LAND, ESTATES AND OTHER PROPERTIES WANTED

**WANTED**, an AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY up to 500 acres, about 30 miles from London; mostly grass with a little arable and woodland; soil gravel or chalk; must be accessible and have railway facilities. Residence immaterial.—Owners, Solicitors or Agents send particulars to **DENSHAM & LAMBERT, 23A, Savile Row, W.1.**

**WANTED, HOUSE TO RENT** on Lease, with all modern conveniences; 300ft. up, light soil; three or four reception, twelve to fourteen bedrooms, three bathrooms, etc.; good offices; garage; gardens, some glass; two or three cottages; near church, post, station; within three hours North London.—"C." W. H. SMITH & SONS, Harrogate.

**A RESIDENTIAL ESTATE REQUIRED**, with from 1,500 to 10,000 acres, but if the latter area it must be compact. The House to stand well back from the road and contain at least 25 bed and dressing rooms and the grounds well matured. A new House with recently made gardens objected to. The property should be within four hours of London and not more than five miles from a station.—Particulars to be sent to Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE**, in the Newbury and Hungerford district particularly, a RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY of moderate size, and some standing and character. A House with ten or twelve bedrooms; inexpensive grounds, and say 50 or 100 acres of land, but more not objected to if bringing in revenue. Price from £8,000 to £15,000, according to land.—Particulars to JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, S.W.1.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE**, in the Home Counties, a medium-sized COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with land up to about 100 acres, with some rough shooting. House to have eight to ten bedrooms; distance from station no object.—Send full details to "Col. C." c/o MAPLE & Co., LTD., Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1.

**WANTED TO RENT**, Furnished or Unfurnished, in South Dorset or North Devon, RESIDENCE; four reception rooms, twelve to fifteen bedrooms; stabling and garage, cottage, and grounds; modern conveniences preferred; shooting and fishing attractions.—"A 7193," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

**SHOOTINGS, FISHINGS, &c.****SCOTLAND.**

**MESSRS. WALKER, FRASER & STEELE**, Estate, Shooting and Fishing Agents, Auctioneers and Valuers, announce the issue of *The Scottish Register* for 1926. This well-known publication contains full particulars of the grouse moors, deer forests, mixed shootings and fishings of Scotland to LET and for SALE, and may be had on receipt of note of requirements and 1/- postage.—Head Offices, 74, Bath Street, Glasgow.

**NORFOLK.**—An excellent SHOOT to LET for next season, with Furnished Mansion, containing three reception rooms, fifteen bedrooms, two bathrooms (h. and c.); stabling, garage; gardens, grounds, with lake extending to about 20 acres, with the sporting over about 1,700 acres. Keeper's cottage, and including 120 acres of woodland. Four miles from Downham Market on the L. & N.E. Ry.; golf within easy motoring distances, and two packs of hounds in the vicinity. To be LET on Lease.—Application to CHARLES HAWKINS & SONS, Estate Agents, Downham Market.

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TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 7000

**"CROWBOROUGH PLACE," SUSSEX**

750FT. UP, CLOSE TO THE FAMOUS GOLF COURSE, CLUB, AND SOCIAL HOUSE.

**THIS CHOICE FREEHOLD PROPERTY.**  
FINE TUDOR STYLE HOUSE, STONE AND HALF-TIMBERED, distinctive in character and beautifully appointed.  
ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS, WATER, TELEPHONE.  
CENTRAL HEATING.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS OF

TWO ACRES.

Stone paving, tennis and croquet lawns,  
GARAGE, ETC.

VACANT POSSESSION.

To be SOLD by AUCTION (offers invited Privately).  
Auctioneers, MAPLE & Co., LTD., Tottenham Court Road, W.1.

**THE VALUABLE FURNITURE AND EFFECTS**

will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, at a later date.  
Auctioneers, MAPLE & Co., LTD., Tottenham Court Road, W.1.

BRISTOL:  
5, Clare Street.

**HUGHES & NORTON**

LIMITED.

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TO SPORTSMEN IN GENERAL AND HUNTING MEN IN PARTICULAR.

**UNDER TWO HOURS FROM TOWN**

In the heart of the Pytchley, Fernie and Quorn Country, and  
WITHIN 20 MILES OF CRAVEN LODGE, THE  
HUNTING BOX OF  
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

**THIS SMALL AND COMPLETE  
SPORTING PROPERTY,**  
with  
SEVEN PRINCIPAL and THIRTEEN SECONDARY  
BEDROOMS.

RIDING SCHOOL, TENNIS COURT,  
BOATHOUSE.

Boating and Fishing on the property.

FOR SALE, WITH 48 ACRES.

AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE.

**JUST OVER TWO HOURS FROM TOWN**

IN FAVOURITE WESTERN COUNTY.

THIS DELIGHTFUL

OLD MANOR HOUSE,

with many HISTORICAL FEATURES and dating mainly  
from the XIIIth-XVth centuries.

FOR SALE,

with pleasant grounds of FIVE-AND-A-HALF ACRES,  
at the bargain price of

ONLY £3,500.

Excellent Home Farm of 150 ACRES may be purchased  
for £9,000.  
ORIGINAL FEATURES RETAINED BUT MODERN  
CONVENIENCES AVAILABLE.

TEN BEDROOMS.

COTTAGE.



SALE PRACTICALLY WITHOUT RESERVE WITH  
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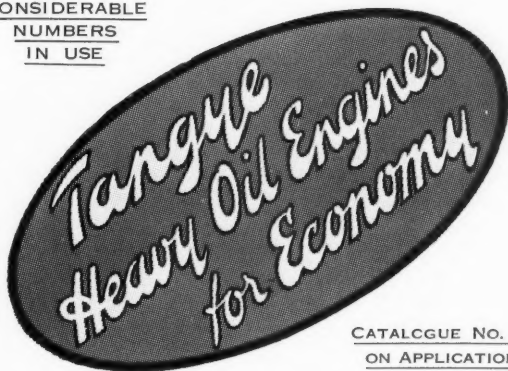
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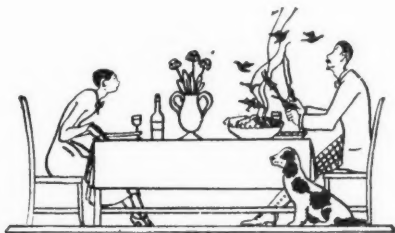
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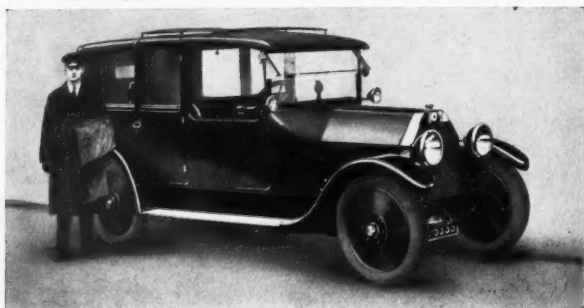
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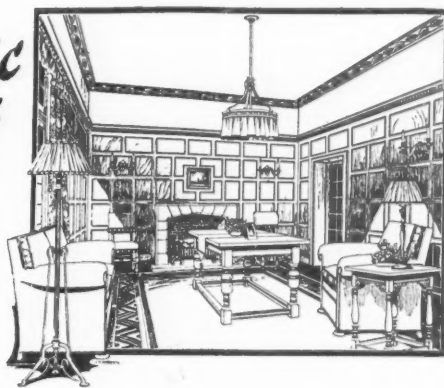
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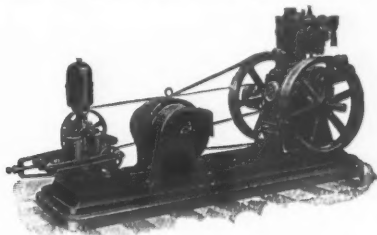
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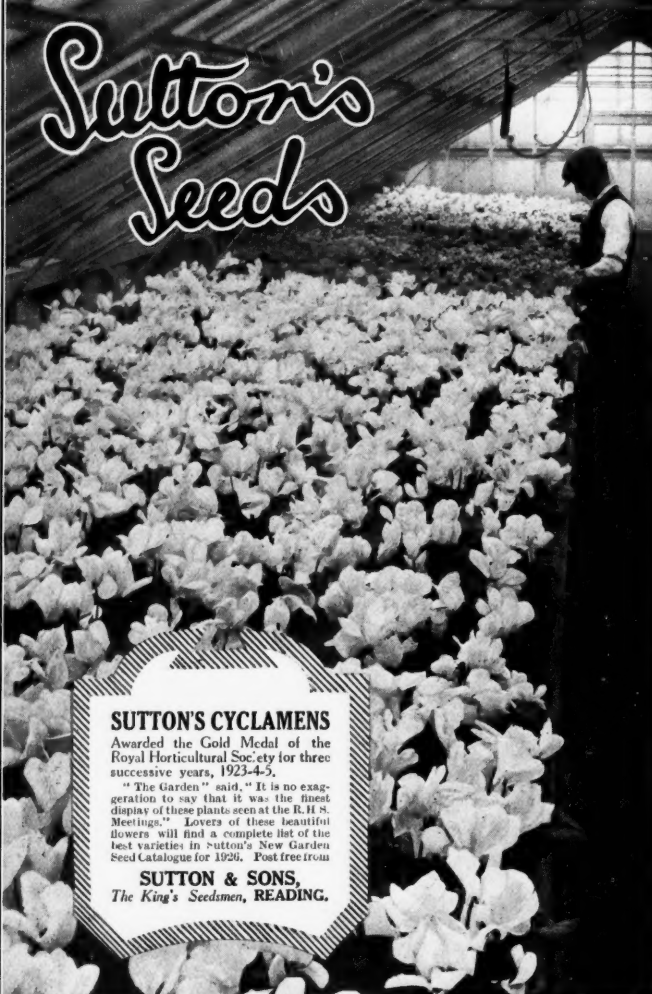
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# COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. LIX.—No. 1517.

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## The Village Historian

WE are all of us agreed that histories of our English villages ought to be compiled without delay. Some of us merely dislike to see large quantities of historical material going begging—perhaps for ever. Others realise the social value to the village community itself of a knowledge of those events and forces which, in the process of time, have made it, however remote and secluded it may seem to-day, a replica in miniature of the nation itself. We wish our villages to recover their lost self-consciousness, to take an intelligent interest in the story of their families, their churches, their farms and systems of land tenure, and a thousand other matters of the present day whose roots are embedded deep in the past. Like an individual, a community which lives only in the present, and forgets or ignores the past, has no future.

Obviously, the work, if it is to be really successful, needs co-ordinating and, to some extent, standardising. Our village historians must be told what things to look for, where to find them and how to set them down. It will be best, in fact, if, as far as may be practicable, they adopt some uniform and systematic procedure. How is this to be done? Many national societies are already interested in the matter. The Historical Association, for instance, has recently published pamphlets on such subjects as the English monastery, the Scottish castle and the English parish church. These are models in the light of which the individual church or monastery or castle might be studied. But a wider system of co-operation is necessary, and it would be well if a conference could be called at which local authorities,

local field clubs and antiquarian societies, as well as universities and national organisations, should be represented. The work is urgent. Village populations have been changing, and are still changing, rapidly, which means that oral traditions and family records are being lost. This, indeed, would be the most important question for the conference to discuss. Public records are not likely, nowadays, to be destroyed; they can, to some extent, wait their turn. But there is a mass of traditional, recent and present-day information which stands the risk of being lost altogether unless it is set down in writing immediately. In Northamptonshire this work is being done by the Women's Institutes. Only one-third of the scheme of the Northamptonshire Record Society deals with information from printed and manuscript sources. "If we waited," says Miss Wake, in her letter to the *Times*, "for a trained student to appear in each village, much that we hope to save would be irretrievably lost—and there is no reason whatever for printing our collection until the ideal historian comes along."

The best scheme so far put into practice is, undoubtedly, that of the Cambridgeshire County Council. It is based on the assumption that the best plan is to work through the village schools and teachers. Courses of teaching in local history for rural teachers are given by scholars and experts. They cover the work of the geologist, the collector, the archivist and the biographer, and include a series of lectures on English social history. The courses are largely attended by the head-teachers and staffs of the village schools, who are, in many cases, not only beginning to base their teaching of history on the study of the past and present of their own village, but are actually starting the compilation of their own local histories. Assistance is given them, without charge, at an information bureau which has been set up at Foxton by the local schoolmaster and by Dr. Wm. Palmer, a distinguished Cambridgeshire antiquary. Here they are given help in collating materials and elucidating and transcribing records. Such a well thought out scheme deserves every success, but it obviously depends, to a large extent, on the neighbourhood of a great University, where such men can be found as Dr. G. G. Coulton, whose admirable book on "The Mediæval Village" everybody interested in these matters should read. Other districts less fortunately situated will have, no doubt, to rely upon other organisations for help, but we cannot avoid thinking that the Cambridge plan of concentrating on the teachers as our village historians, is a sound one.

Whatever system is adopted, there will remain the difficulties of publication—difficulties which are by no means insuperable, but which ought to be thoroughly thrashed out at some such conference as we have suggested. At present the alternatives usually appear to be to produce handsome volumes by subscription, or very cheap pamphlets by local subsidy. Neither plan is entirely satisfactory, and in many villages both subscription volumes and subsidies are out of the question. We venture, therefore, to repeat the suggestion, already made in these columns, that the help should be sought of the proprietors and editors of local weekly newspapers. If, as we have pointed out, it could be arranged that the records compiled by our village historians should be published week by week in the columns of these local papers, the cost of composition would be covered, and the subsequent cost of printing in slip or page form would be comparatively small. And, apart altogether from the cheapness of such production in permanent form, the actual serial publication would stimulate local interest and prepare the country folk to understand and enjoy their village history when it was finally complete.

## Our Frontispiece

OUR frontispiece this week is a portrait of Mrs. Edward Compton, with her children. Mrs. Compton is the younger daughter of Lieut-Col. Alexander Haldane Farquharson, and her marriage to Capt. Edward Compton, elder son of the late Lord Alwyne Compton, took place in 1918.

\*\* It is particularly requested that no permission to photograph houses, gardens or livestock on behalf of COUNTRY LIFE be granted, except when direct application is made from the offices of the paper.





## COUNTRY NOTES

**M**R. SIDNEY ALGERNON FANE, Master of the South Oxfordshire Hunt, did more than create a precedent when he resigned solely because of the amount of barbed wire in his country. He has brought an important question to a definite head. If fox hunting ever dies in England, barbed wire is most likely to be its executioner. The South Oxfordshire is not the only country which deserves to be called a bird-cage. The reasons for wire are many. Often it is put up by small farmers and small-holders who find it the cheapest fence, but, according to Mr. Hurt Sitwell, small farmers are not the only offenders. He quotes instances of large estates in Oxfordshire where the wire trouble is worse than on any small farm. Another reason is that wheat farmers sometimes find it the only fence which prevents thoughtless members of the field from riding over their spring wheat. Undoubtedly, there is a good deal to be said on both sides. However, it is significant that a mass meeting of members of the Hunt and Oxfordshire farmers asked Mr. Fane to withdraw his resignation, and have set up a committee to go into the whole question of wiring and formulate a definite set of proposals to combat this menace. One of the surest safeguards against any trouble of such a nature is the inclusion of a large proportion of farmers on the Hunt Committee. It cannot do harm; it may do a great deal of good. In any case, it is a graceful gesture towards men without whose goodwill hunting could not exist.

**T**HERE was much that was peculiarly English about the late Charles Doughty besides his name. He was *sui generis* to an extent and in a manner which was instinctively recognised as of our national tradition. He adopted no permanent profession, and was condemned as an undergraduate by Dr. Bonney on account of his "dishevelled mind." But, once away from the University, he studied widely and deeply all things learned and antiquarian, he laid the foundations of a truly singular and remarkable prose style, and travelled the length and breadth of Europe and northern Africa in search of curiosities of literature and learning. His wanderings in Arabia, which are described with such amazing vividness in his great book, began in 1876, when he attached himself to the Mecca pilgrimage, fully intending to return with it. Two years, however, were to pass before he was free of his perils and able to devote ten years to writing an account of his journey. Robertson Smith would have smoothed down the ruggednesses of his archaic style, but Doughty would have none of him. He drove the Syndics of the Cambridge Press almost to despair by his corrections, but he would have no amendment from outside. In the end he produced one of the greatest travel books ever written, a book which begins by repelling almost every reader, but, in the end, fascinates and charms them all into complete subjection.

**O**LD cottages can be so cheaply and pleasantly reconditioned to modern requirements that we cannot doubt the Cabinet Committee's deciding in favour of the proposal that the process should be put on a national basis. In

many villages it is sheer waste to build new cottages, costing at least £500 each, for the population is stationary, if not decreasing, and either an equal number of old cottages are thereupon vacated or else newcomers from the towns occupy the new houses, and the labourer is no better off. Old cottages can, in most cases, be brought up to every modern requirement for £100 each at the outside. The æsthetic and historical side of the matter has, of course, for years been a subject of enthusiasm with the enlightened few. Most landowners have done up old cottages as a matter of course, and, unknown to most people, facilities have been for some years in existence by which local rural authorities will either advance loans for the repair of such property or do the work themselves, collecting payment in instalments. The Government proposal now under consideration is that owners should be subsidised by the State to the extent of half the cost of repairs and, if necessary, be lent the remainder by the County Council. Large landowners have always borne this burden themselves, but the new class of small owners are quite unable to continue this duty.

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Across the sands  
The wind comes crying with a weary voice,  
And thin, cold hands  
Brushing the bent. . . .  
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To lost dreamlands.

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# COUNTRY LIFE

THE JOURNAL FOR ALL INTERESTED IN  
COUNTRY LIFE & COUNTRY PURSUITS

OFFICES: 20, TAVISTOCK STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.2

Telegrams: "COUNTRY LIFE," LONDON; Tele. No.: GERRARD 2748.

Advertisements: 6-11, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, W.C.2; Tele. No.: REGENT 760.

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## The Village Historian

WE are all of us agreed that histories of our English villages ought to be compiled without delay. Some of us merely dislike to see large quantities of historical material going begging—perhaps for ever. Others realise the social value to the village community itself of a knowledge of those events and forces which, in the process of time, have made it, however remote and secluded it may seem to-day, a replica in miniature of the nation itself. We wish our villages to recover their lost self-consciousness, to take an intelligent interest in the story of their families, their churches, their farms and systems of land tenure, and a thousand other matters of the present day whose roots are embedded deep in the past. Like an individual, a community which lives only in the present, and forgets or ignores the past, has no future.

Obviously, the work, if it is to be really successful, needs co-ordinating and, to some extent, standardising. Our village historians must be told what things to look for, where to find them and how to set them down. It will be best, in fact, if, as far as may be practicable, they adopt some uniform and systematic procedure. How is this to be done? Many national societies are already interested in the matter. The Historical Association, for instance, has recently published pamphlets on such subjects as the English monastery, the Scottish castle and the English parish church. These are models in the light of which the individual church or monastery or castle might be studied. But a wider system of co-operation is necessary, and it would be well if a conference could be called at which local authorities,

local field clubs and antiquarian societies, as well as universities and national organisations, should be represented. The work is urgent. Village populations have been changing, and are still changing, rapidly, which means that oral traditions and family records are being lost. This, indeed, would be the most important question for the conference to discuss. Public records are not likely, nowadays, to be destroyed; they can, to some extent, wait their turn. But there is a mass of traditional, recent and present-day information which stands the risk of being lost altogether unless it is set down in writing immediately. In Northamptonshire this work is being done by the Women's Institutes. Only one-third of the scheme of the Northamptonshire Record Society deals with information from printed and manuscript sources. "If we waited," says Miss Wake, in her letter to the *Times*, "for a trained student to appear in each village, much that we hope to save would be irretrievably lost—and there is no reason whatever for printing our collection until the ideal historian comes along."

The best scheme so far put into practice is, undoubtedly, that of the Cambridgeshire County Council. It is based on the assumption that the best plan is to work through the village schools and teachers. Courses of teaching in local history for rural teachers are given by scholars and experts. They cover the work of the geologist, the collector, the archivist and the biographer, and include a series of lectures on English social history. The courses are largely attended by the head-teachers and staffs of the village schools, who are, in many cases, not only beginning to base their teaching of history on the study of the past and present of their own village, but are actually starting the compilation of their own local histories. Assistance is given them, without charge, at an information bureau which has been set up at Foxton by the local schoolmaster and by Dr. Wm. Palmer, a distinguished Cambridgeshire antiquary. Here they are given help in collating materials and elucidating and transcribing records. Such a well thought out scheme deserves every success, but it obviously depends, to a large extent, on the neighbourhood of a great University, where such men can be found as Dr. G. G. Coulton, whose admirable book on "The Mediæval Village" everybody interested in these matters should read. Other districts less fortunately situated will have, no doubt, to rely upon other organisations for help, but we cannot avoid thinking that the Cambridge plan of concentrating on the teachers as our village historians, is a sound one.

Whatever system is adopted, there will remain the difficulties of publication—difficulties which are by no means insuperable, but which ought to be thoroughly thrashed out at some such conference as we have suggested. At present the alternatives usually appear to be to produce handsome volumes by subscription, or very cheap pamphlets by local subsidy. Neither plan is entirely satisfactory, and in many villages both subscription volumes and subsidies are out of the question. We venture, therefore, to repeat the suggestion, already made in these columns, that the help should be sought of the proprietors and editors of local weekly newspapers. If, as we have pointed out, it could be arranged that the records compiled by our village historians should be published week by week in the columns of these local papers, the cost of composition would be covered, and the subsequent cost of printing in slip or page form would be comparatively small. And, apart altogether from the cheapness of such production in permanent form, the actual serial publication would stimulate local interest and prepare the country folk to understand and enjoy their village history when it was finally complete.

## Our Frontispiece

OUR frontispiece this week is a portrait of Mrs. Edward Compton, with her children. Mrs. Compton is the younger daughter of Lieut-Col. Alexander Haldane Farquharson, and her marriage to Capt. Edward Compton, elder son of the late Lord Alwyne Compton, took place in 1918.

\* \* \* It is particularly requested that no permission to photograph houses, gardens or livestock on behalf of COUNTRY LIFE be granted, except when direct application is made from the offices of the paper.





## COUNTRY NOTES

**M**R. SIDNEY ALGERNON FANE, Master of the South Oxfordshire Hunt, did more than create a precedent when he resigned solely because of the amount of barbed wire in his country. He has brought an important question to a definite head. If fox hunting ever dies in England, barbed wire is most likely to be its executioner. The South Oxfordshire is not the only country which deserves to be called a bird-cage. The reasons for wire are many. Often it is put up by small farmers and small-holders who find it the cheapest fence, but, according to Mr. Hurt Sitwell, small farmers are not the only offenders. He quotes instances of large estates in Oxfordshire where the wire trouble is worse than on any small farm. Another reason is that wheat farmers sometimes find it the only fence which prevents thoughtless members of the field from riding over their spring wheat. Undoubtedly, there is a good deal to be said on both sides. However, it is significant that a mass meeting of members of the Hunt and Oxfordshire farmers asked Mr. Fane to withdraw his resignation, and have set up a committee to go into the whole question of wiring and formulate a definite set of proposals to combat this menace. One of the surest safeguards against any trouble of such a nature is the inclusion of a large proportion of farmers on the Hunt Committee. It cannot do harm; it may do a great deal of good. In any case, it is a graceful gesture towards men without whose goodwill hunting could not exist.

**T**HERE was much that was peculiarly English about the late Charles Doughty besides his name. He was *sui generis* to an extent and in a manner which was instinctively recognised as of our national tradition. He adopted no permanent profession, and was condemned as an undergraduate by Dr. Bonney on account of his "dishevelled mind." But, once away from the University, he studied widely and deeply all things learned and antiquarian, he laid the foundations of a truly singular and remarkable prose style, and travelled the length and breadth of Europe and northern Africa in search of curiosities of literature and learning. His wanderings in Arabia, which are described with such amazing vividness in his great book, began in 1876, when he attached himself to the Mecca pilgrimage, fully intending to return with it. Two years, however, were to pass before he was free of his perils and able to devote ten years to writing an account of his journey. Robertson Smith would have smoothed down the ruggednesses of his archaic style, but Doughty would have none of him. He drove the Syndics of the Cambridge Press almost to despair by his corrections, but he would have no amendment from outside. In the end he produced one of the greatest travel books ever written, a book which begins by repelling almost every reader, but, in the end, fascinates and charms them all into complete subjection.

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many villages it is sheer waste to build new cottages, costing at least £500 each, for the population is stationary, if not decreasing, and either an equal number of old cottages are thereupon vacated or else newcomers from the towns occupy the new houses, and the labourer is no better off. Old cottages can, in most cases, be brought up to every modern requirement for £100 each at the outside. The æsthetic and historical side of the matter has, of course, for years been a subject of enthusiasm with the enlightened few. Most landowners have done up old cottages as a matter of course, and, unknown to most people, facilities have been for some years in existence by which local rural authorities will either advance loans for the repair of such property or do the work themselves, collecting payment in instalments. The Government proposal now under consideration is that owners should be subsidised by the State to the extent of half the cost of repairs and, if necessary, be lent the remainder by the County Council. Large landowners have always borne this burden themselves, but the new class of small owners are quite unable to continue this duty.

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**T**HE management of the Underground has, of recent years, been conspicuous for the high quality of the advertisement posters it has attached to its station walls. Mr. MacKnight Kauffer, Mr. Fred Taylor and their *confrères* have made the waits between trains interesting and amusing to many millions of travellers as well as to the more restricted number who gain some pleasure from good decorative design. Now, however, the Underground has taken a very bold and interesting step towards what may well prove to be the long-desired revival of painted wall decoration. In their new station at the Bank the directors have commissioned from Miss Mary Adshead, the young Slade artist, three large panels as permanent decorations of the walls of the escalator hall. Two represent, with a great deal of verve and fun, the repainting of some plastered Regency quarter of the Town. The third represents—if one can use the term for so sprightly and decorative an indication—a city street with shops for the sale of typewriters. These decorations have been let to firms who

wish to advertise their goods. For the period of the lease their names are painted on the accessories in the picture. Without spoiling the decorative scheme, however, the names of other firms could be substituted by the artist. The decoration remains, but the advertisement can be changed. It sounds an exciting way of making the best of both worlds.

THE lasting qualities of Sargent's paint have, in some quarters, been called in question, because of the comparative darkness of some of his canvases at Burlington House. The suggestion that he used bad paint is flatly denied by artists who knew him and are qualified to express an opinion. All pictures grow darker with the passage of years, but, frequently, neglect and ignorance aggravate the process. Certain of the Sargent pictures, for instance, arrived at the exhibition in the condition of uncleaned Rembrandts. All that was needed in their case was washing with warm water, whereupon the high lights came up from the colour of brown paper to almost white. Sargent's pictures, like all newly painted canvases, are very sensitive to lack of light. If hung for too long in a dark place, the colour sinks in. The remedy here, as in all similar cases, is to hang the picture in a light room for a few months, when it will restore itself to its pristine brilliance. The only real fault of this kind that Sargent committed was sometimes, through impatience, to paint on canvas of which the priming was not yet set—a defect that shows itself in shiny patches and cracks.

THE time is long past when no Eton or Harrow side at Lord's was considered complete without a lob bowler. In comparatively modern times it is only possible to think of three really effective lob bowlers—Walter Humphreys of Sussex, Mr. Simpson-Hayward of Worcestershire, and Mr. D. L. A. Jephson, at one time captain of Surrey. Humphreys died two years ago, an old man; and now Mr. Jephson has followed him at the early age of fifty-five. He was, probably, in his time, the best of all club cricketers. For the Wanderers he made innumerable runs, and the present writer still vividly remembers, as an admiring small boy, watching him make some 280 on the Saffrons ground at Eastbourne. If less brilliant in first-class cricket, he was yet very successful. His name will always be remembered in connection with the great vintage year of freshmen at Cambridge. This was 1890, when Jackson, R. N. Douglas, Streatfeild, Jephson and A. J. L. Hill all got their Blues, and a sixth, H. W. Studd, just failed to do so. For Surrey he both made runs and took wickets, and it is an odd little fact that he first took to bowling lobbs because he found that, in bowling overhand, the crease began to baulk him, and he could not overcome this imaginary difficulty. Mr. Jephson lived much of his life at Cambridge, where he was a familiar figure at Fenner's. He wrote very pleasantly about the game of which he was so fond.

THE plot thickens as regards next summer's golf. Not only are the American amateurs, headed by the famous Mr. "Bobby" Jones, coming to defend the Walker Cup and to challenge for our Amateur Championship, while we expect Barnes, Hagen and others in the Open Championship, but Abe Mitchell and his backers have thrown down the gauntlet to "any American golfer," for a match of 72 holes, to be played in this country, for a stake of £500 a side. Sarazen at once came forward to pick it up, but he varied the terms of the challenge by wanting Mitchell to play the first half of the match in Florida. That, clearly, is not admissible, but some other champion will certainly come along, and most British golfers will hope that it may be Walter Hagen. He is a genuine "home-bred," to use the American term, as opposed to Barnes and Macdonald Smith, who were born in England and Scotland respectively. He is, moreover, a great fighter and a picturesque figure, and, leaving Mr. Jones out of the question, has great claims to be considered at the moment the most formidable golfer in the world. It would be hard to imagine a more exciting battle than one between Hagen and Mitchell, and, if it takes place, we shall await the result with a good measure of quiet confidence in our champion.

SIX bitterns have been shot in the Aldeburgh district, at least three on the Broads, another in Cheshire, a great bustard in Suffolk and another great bustard in Ireland—all within the last month or six weeks. The bitterns, as Mr. Arthur Patterson pointed out in our last issue, were frozen out of their protected haunts, and were thus distributed all over Norfolk and Suffolk. The "lout with the gun," to use Mr. Patterson's expression, did the rest. The excuse in such cases is nearly always that the shooter did not know the bird or mistook it for something else. That excuse, feeble in most cases, will, unfortunately, always hold good so long as the man in the street is not shown the birds which he must not shoot. The average person, particularly the rustic, never reads the printed columns of orders and instructions at country police stations. On the other hand, he will always look at a picture. If life-size pictures, in colour, of protected birds were exhibited, there would be little excuse left for the man who can now plead that he "did not know." The letter from Mr. Felix John Pole, and the illustrations of the official bird protection posters in this country and in Egypt, which we publish on another page, put the case clearly. The second point is that, so far as we are aware, no prosecution has been instituted in any one of the dozen cases quoted. Why not?

#### EAST WINDS.

Here's a grey day  
With east winds blowing.  
Nothing growing  
Though it is spring.  
The furrows white and dusty  
Nothing springing:  
Only the sullen birds, low winging  
Or senseless spots upon a whitened sky.  
Here's a grey patch  
Of ploughland.  
Here's a yellow  
By the east winds white powdered.  
Nothing mellow.  
Nothing rejoicing  
Nothing living  
In earth or sky.

ANNE F. BROWN.

ONE of the most interesting books which have appeared for some time was Professor Koehler's volume on "The Mentality of the Ape," a book which gives man a new outlook on the mind and psychological outfit of his humbler cousins. But though the purely scientific application of psychological methods to the ape is new, the wonder which the higher anthropoids have excited by their almost human intelligence, and their quite human behaviour, is as old as the time of the Pharaohs. Few more "human" apes can have existed than Arthur, the chimpanzee who died on Monday at the Zoo. He had excellent table manners, needed no valet to dress him in his hat and coat, and took such a pride in his cleanliness that he would wash up his own plate and sweep out his own cage. He was made much of by the staff of the Zoo, and, when he was attacked by bronchial pneumonia, trained attendants sat by his bedside administering oxygen and hypodermic injections of camphor. He soon learned that the injections gave him relief from pain, and his dislike of the actual injection was banished by his expectation of the after-effect. He would, in fact, hold out his wrist, asking for more.

EASTBOURNE, by purchasing Beachy Head and all the downland visible from the town, is not only performing a wise act, but setting an example to all seaside towns. Brighton and Bournemouth have possessed themselves of large tracts of open land, but not much along the actual coast, which is, in most cases, the place most susceptible to unfortunate and objectionable commercial developments—witness Peacehaven. No landowner or company should have the right to vulgarise any part of our all too limited countryside or open coast line. This is not Socialism, but common-sense. And it is good economics. Eastbourne is a case in point. When the Dukes of Devonshire began to develop the present town of Eastbourne a noble plan was made out, rigidly "zoned," with the



result that it is now the most delightful seaside town on the coast and, we suspect, the most productive in land values. Other places, such as Bexhill, were sold piecemeal to speculators, with results very different. The gasworks got mixed up with the golf links, for instance. In the same way the coast and country round many seaside towns are being devastated for lack of "zoning" and forethought. Coast preservation is becoming an urgent matter. The erosions by the sea are as nothing to the deposits of the speculator.

THE Ordnance Survey has issued a novel and interesting production entitled "An Agricultural Atlas of England," which is worthy of wider notice than it has received. It

consists of a series of "distribution maps," illustrating the numbers of each class of livestock and the acreage of the principal crops in every petty-sessional division of England and Wales. The distribution is indicated by dots (for example, 1 dot = 500 cattle), so that, in districts where cattle population is dense, the stippling on the map becomes correspondingly dense, and it is possible to see by a glance the apportionment throughout the country of cattle, dairying, pigs, wheat, barley, oats, etc. In addition to this, loose maps are provided of the rainfall, geological formation and height above sea level. These can be placed underneath the distribution maps, which are printed on transparent paper, thus allowing the correlation between stock, types of farming and physical features to be studied.

## THE LURE OF THE SPRING SALMON



IT is questionable if, in the whole of nature's realm, there is a more wonderful creature than a spring salmon. From whichever aspect one regards *salmo salar* of the early months, he is supreme. As a foeman he is worthy indeed to cope with the best tackle and most skilled efforts of the angler, for he comes to battle straight from a long sojourn in the richness of the sea, where good living, tempered with plenty of exercise in the pursuit of the fleet herring and other marine creatures, has brought him to the pink of perfection as regards condition: trained to the hour, and fit to fight—as he will have to do in many cases—for his life.

From the culinary point of view there is no salmon like a springer, in which rich curds interlay the flesh; and by the netmen it is coveted on account of the high price it brings in the market. To the eye it is verily a thing of beauty, clad in mail of purest silver hue; while the snowy belly has no sign of the semitones of black and grey which discolour the salmon of the back-end. Truly a creature, as Izaak Walton rightly said, to be "Accounted the King of fresh water fish."

The campaign opens early, for in Scotland the Helmsdale and Thurso anglers are out as early as January 11th, while those of the Borgie and Halladale follow a day later. The season on the famous Tay starts January 15th; then comes the Conon, January 25th; and the Tweed, on February 1st. These are the earliest, and the general opening day in the "Land o' Cakes" is February 11th; but some are later than that, and on the Annan and Nith angling is not permitted until February 25th.

The English and Welsh rivers are, as a rule, several weeks behind those farther north; yet some open in good time, the Wye leading the list on January 26th, followed by the Northumberland Coquet on February 1st. Next come several streams of the west and south-west, the Severn and Dart on February 2nd and the Exe on the 16th, the Tamar following on March 2nd.

The Thames—once, perhaps, the best salmon river in the kingdom—no more, alas! shelters the king of fish; but as two specimens of what were almost certainly sea trout were reported from its waters last year, there may be hope, if the present improvement in the pollution of the lower reaches continues, that one day the angling world will be thrilled by the authenticated capture of a salmon some time after April 1st, on which day the river opens to anglers for game fish. Latest of all salmon waters—so late, indeed, as to have no claim to be a spring river—is the Devonshire Avon, where angling is not permitted until May.

Spring salmon fishing is *the fishing par excellence*. Not only are the quarry in the best and most vigorous condition, but their struggles when hooked are made tenfold more desperate by the height and strength of the water, since all rivers are usually at their topmost levels after the rains and snows of winter. Especially is this the case in those streams of the moors and mountains where the peat-stained torrents come rushing down from the hills, rising four or five feet in half an hour. Hook a salmon on the top of such a spate, which foams and froths in gargantuan rage over granite boulders in its mad rush to the sea, and the fight will not be one for a weakling.

A vigorous fish in an eight-knot current will test the angler's skill to the utmost, and it may come to a decision between losing one's prize or following it into the maelstrom of raging waters, since no rod ever made for mortal man could stay the really determined rush of a 20lb. springer in all its pride and strength if helped by the resistless might of a bank-high spate.

Yes, it cannot be questioned that there is no fishing like spring fishing, and no salmon like a springer, and so it is a matter for supreme rejoicing that in nearly every river which is well looked after, where the netting is properly regulated, and where

passes are made in all weirs and other obstacles which would otherwise bar the free ascent of the migratory fish, there is a marked tendency for salmon to run earlier and earlier.

In many rivers which hitherto held no salmon before about May and June there is now a run soon after the New Year, in some cases six weeks or two months before either netting or angling is permitted. Rods and netsmen may chafe at the delay, but it is no bad thing, especially as regards the nets—since anglers alone will never catch enough salmon to harm a river—because spring fish breed spring fish, and so the more early runners that are allowed an unmolested passage up the tideway the better will be the results in after years. The effect is like a snowball, which, rolled along, increases in bulk as it proceeds; and 100 spring salmon of one generation may mean, perhaps, 500 the next, and 2,500 the following, a generation in this case being from four to six years.

Rods and tackle for spring work must be of the best, and, like *Cæsar's* wife, above reproach, for at no other period of the year will gear be so stressed, since, although more really heavy salmon run in autumn, they have not then either the strength or the vigour of spring fish. Not that weight alone is any criterion of the fight a salmon will put up. Many of the really big fellows—which, by the way, are practically all cocks, a hen fish of over thirty pounds being a rarity—will do little save cruise around, bore down to the bottom and sulk, and will not afford the angler nearly so thrilling an encounter as a fish of seventeen to twenty pounds, which more than makes up in dash and activity what it lacks in weight.

There is a decided tendency in modern times to reduce the weight and length of all salmon rods, even those for spring fishing. In the days of our forefathers the rods for use early in the year were seldom less than eighteen feet in length, and quite often exceeded this by a couple of feet. These tremendous tools were of solid wood, lance-wood or hickory, sometimes with butts of ash; then came greenheart, in turn to be excelled by the wonderful creations of split bamboo in six sections cemented together.

In modern built-cane rods, like Farlow's "Waverley" and "Tweed," the angler has weapons which, although no more than sixteen and seventeen feet in length, will do all and more

than would the vastly more ponderous implements of our ancestors in the way of casting a long line and killing heavy fish in big water.

In some rivers spinning will account for far more salmon in spring than will fly fishing, and a good deal depends on the height and temperature of the water. In very cold, as in too warm, water salmon are inclined to be sluggish, and so are more likely to take a heavy devon, or other lure, which can be more easily sunk close to where they lie than can even the largest sized salmon fly.

Kelts are, of course, a great plague to the spring angler, for they raise false hopes, and waste valuable time when the fresh fish are moving. Not that a kelt is always unwelcome, for, on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, hours of blank casting are sometimes relieved not unpleasantly by an interlude with a well mended kelt, which, for the first five minutes, may battle with much of the vigour of a springer, although it will not resist for so long. The typical kelt—long, lank, and obviously not yet recovered from spawning—is easy for the veriest beginner to detect, as, in addition to its poor shape and enlarged vent, it will play feebly, and soon come in like a log. But a well mended fish is by no means simple, even for an expert, to diagnose, and, if the truth were to be known, not a few are taken every spring by mistake, and also—what tragedy!—real clean salmon are occasionally returned by anglers who are in doubt, and determined to err on the right side.

Kelts must not, of course, be gaffed, and on many rivers such an instrument may not even be carried in spring. A salmon net is far too bulky and cumbersome a piece of paraphernalia to be transported by an angler who fishes without a gillie, and under such conditions by far the best way of landing fish is with a "Wilson-Liddell" "Tailer" made by Farlow's, an instrument embodying a wire noose which is slipped over the small of the fish, between the adipose and caudal fins, and drawn tight.

At a pinch, a salmon can be landed by hand. In this case it should be played until quite beaten, and then grasped with the hand turned so that the thumb is nearest to the tail, while a handkerchief held in the palm will do much to prevent the grip from slipping.

WEST COUNTRY.



"THERE IS NO FISHING LIKE IT."



# INSTRUMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN

By H. E. WORTHAM.



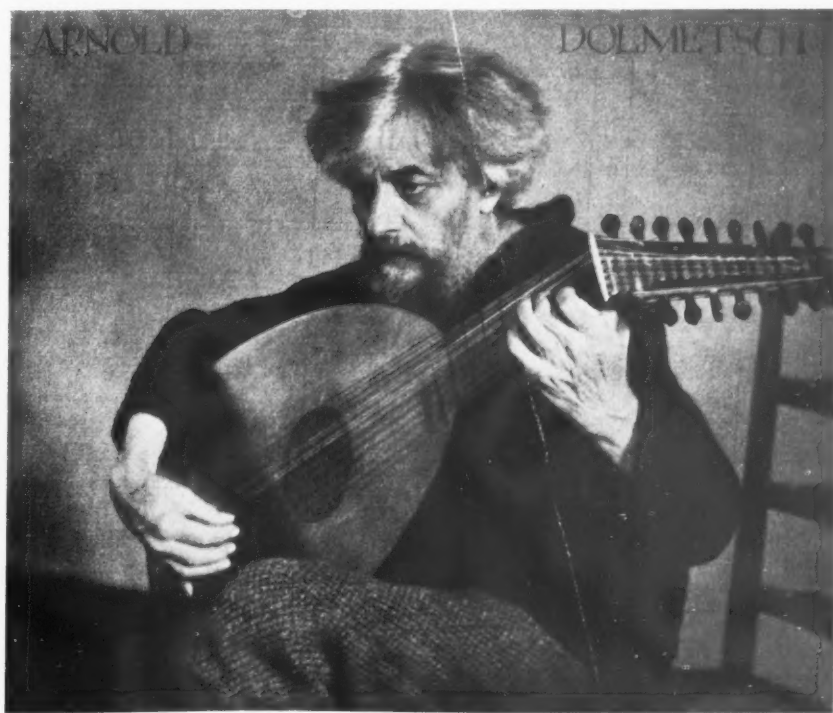
A CONSORT OF ELIZABETHAN VIOLS.

THE trouble is that when one talks of viols and lutes and virginals the ordinary red-blooded individual with a taste for the art suspects a pose. The honest fellow is quite convinced that the law of progress has applied, if not to music, at least to the instruments with which it is made. An antiquarian interest in those that time has taken to the Valhalla of the Victoria and Albert Museum is as much as he will allow. And your honest amateur, if any woman be such, will be less liberal. She knows that the delicious warmth of personal emotion which the romantic movement in music reflects so engagingly can never be conveyed by the old instruments. Those tender, dreamy sentiments, which find chaste expression in the arabesques of Chopin's "Berceuse," remain for ever wedded to the piano. Heaven forbid that they should be transferred to the harpsichord. But let us be just. Let us admit the poetry and chastity of Chopin's unhappy soul. Render unto the piano the things that are the piano's. Let us, however, rob no instrument of its due, defraud none of its birthright.

We do it daily. There is a composer with a freehold on Parnassus, John Sebastian Bach. We pay him unceasing homage. His music is an unending well-spring of delight. Yet how rarely do we hear it as Bach intended. The notes that he wrote are there, but not the sounds that he imagined. We listen, for instance, to Mr. Harold Samuel playing the "Forty-eight." We admire the art that captures the lights and shadows which colour the god-like reticence of the Preludes, the musicianship which leads so surely through the complexities of the Fugues. It is magnificent—but it is not Bach. The reason is simple. The "Forty-eight" were written for the clavichord, an instrument that bears no more resemblance to the piano than do the Himalayas to the South Downs. The qualities of the clavichord are an almost inconceivable delicacy of tone with a sharpness of outline which silhouettes itself on the mind like beeches seen against a winter sky. When Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch plays it to us highbrows in a small concert hall like the New Chenil Galleries, he appeals first for silence, complete and absolute. Even the rustling of a programme causes the clavichord to wilt, the clavichordist to falter. The piano, on the other hand—but I need not emphasise the obvious. And, if it has sacrificed purity of tone and variety of timbre, one cannot have the best of both worlds. I do not criticise its choice. Many great composers have paid it the homage of masterpieces. Only, Bach is not among them. But he would have written for the piano, you say, had it existed in his time, and, therefore, why should he worry?

With such questions based on historical error do we salve our consciences while the veil remains that time has laid over the music of Bach's day. The piano is no more satisfactory a substitute for the harpsichord in his concertos than it is for the clavichord in "Das Wohltemperirte Klavier." The Brandenburg Concerto in D, for example, as played at the Queen's Hall recently, with Miss Myra Hess as pianist, was a very delightful business; but it is idle to pretend that its balance and proportion were those that Bach envisaged. Sometimes we have one of these works performed with a harpsichord and chamber orchestra, and then we come very near the real Bach. The experience, however, is all too rare. Such concerts, unfortunately, do not pay.

At times, indeed, one begins to believe that John Sebastian is purposely elusive. A pianist cannot play the harpsichord or clavichord without risk of ruining his piano technique. So, apart from Mr. Dolmetsch, his son Rudolf and that sensitive player, Mrs. Gordon Woodhouse, with her pure feeling for the line, the colour and, not least, the ornaments of harpsichord music, we have few enough adepts. We are not much better off in the matter of Bach's violin music. Miss Jelly d'Aranyi commands my admiration. She is a distinguished violinist,



H. Lambert.

MR. ARNOLD DOLMETSCH.

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but she cannot interpret the "Chaconne" as Bach intended, because the modern violin is not that for which he wrote. In our search for more brilliant tone we have heightened the curve of the bridge, made the bow longer and use it tauter. The result is that the elaborate part writing involving much double stopping, which would have been fairly easy on the sort of violin Bach used, is nowadays only possible as an act of faith. With Miss d'Aranyi *credo quia impossibile*. That aristocrat, the violoncello, has suffered less of a sea change. M. Casals and Mme. Suggia lead us into the very presence of the master. Unfortunately, the unaccompanied cello suites find him not in his most exalted mood. But even when Bach has nothing particular to say, you feel that it is rather your fault than his, that as soon as you have stopped listening he will cover his homespun with the poet's mantle. In any case, there is nothing antiquarian about either Casals or Suggia, and you are pleased that you have reached back to Bach without derogation to 1926.

That feeling cannot be prompted by listening to viols and lutes: delicious names and delicious instruments! The contents of a chest of viols, such as our Tudor and Jacobean forefathers loved, can be seen from the accompanying illustration. Here are represented the treble, the tenor and the bass viol. What a consort of viols sounded like, you who have, surely, been to a Dolmetsch concert will know. An even blending beyond the reach of any quartet (the Léner shall be excepted), the absence of any primacy, such as the first violin enjoys therein, and a sort of penetrating tranquillity—these things you will have noticed. The tone is a little thin and rather harsh compared with the succulent brilliance of the present-day violin and its fellows. But here, again, you cannot have it both ways. The viols are instruments that anyone can play. They require no long and

hard apprenticeship. They set no store on virtuosity. And so determined are they on being played that you can only really appreciate the best of the viol music by taking part in it. To listen to a William Lawes "Fantasy for Six Viols" is like looking at the stained glass at Chartres from the outside of the building or judging a Persian rug from its under surface. Each part is simple enough in itself; but the whole forms a polyphonic texture which you can hardly hope to understand unless you yourself are weaving one of the threads. This is not the sort of music either to lure listeners or secure flattery for performers, and so the viols, neglected by professional musicians, gradually became obsolete. It was round about 1650 that the practice of concert-giving first began in England—a black date. Under the new impulse the viols went, and the lute—perfect to sing to, terrible to tune—followed them.

Music, leaving the quiet gardens of the old polyphony, drew its inspiration from the dance and became a "bright and gay" art. Turkish music in the eighteenth century, jazz in our own time have been by way of re-infusing it with those qualities. Sonority and brilliance were demanded by the younger generations. So "the scolding violin that overtops all else," considered by those who loved the viols a vulgar instrument, entered polite society. The harpsichord developed out of the virginals, to be in turn superseded by the pianoforte. Other instruments, the wood-wind and the horn, underwent analogous changes. Thus the march of the years cheats us of our own, and the art which it is the glory of the modern world to have unwrapped from its swaddling clothes of unison and the organum already, in some measure, escapes us. We have raised a new temple of the human spirit, and already, before it is whole and complete, we are shut out from some of its courts.

## BEN MARSHALL and TOM OLDAKER

IT is good news to know that the Editor of COUNTRY LIFE has been able, through the kindness of Mr. W. F. Stratford, to lay his hand upon an example of the splendid mezzotint by W. W. Barney, taken from Marshall's "Tom Oldaker on Pickle." This print is, as I pointed out in the article on Ben Marshall which appeared in COUNTRY LIFE of November 21st, for some unknown reason, extraordinarily rare and most difficult to come across. Personally, I have only been fortunate enough to meet with two examples during many years' acquaintance with famous hunting pictures and engravings. This print is, I believe, undoubtedly taken from Ben Marshall's original painting, which was for many years in private hands and was almost forgotten. It came into the market in October last, and was bought by Lord Woolavington for £2,205, after the

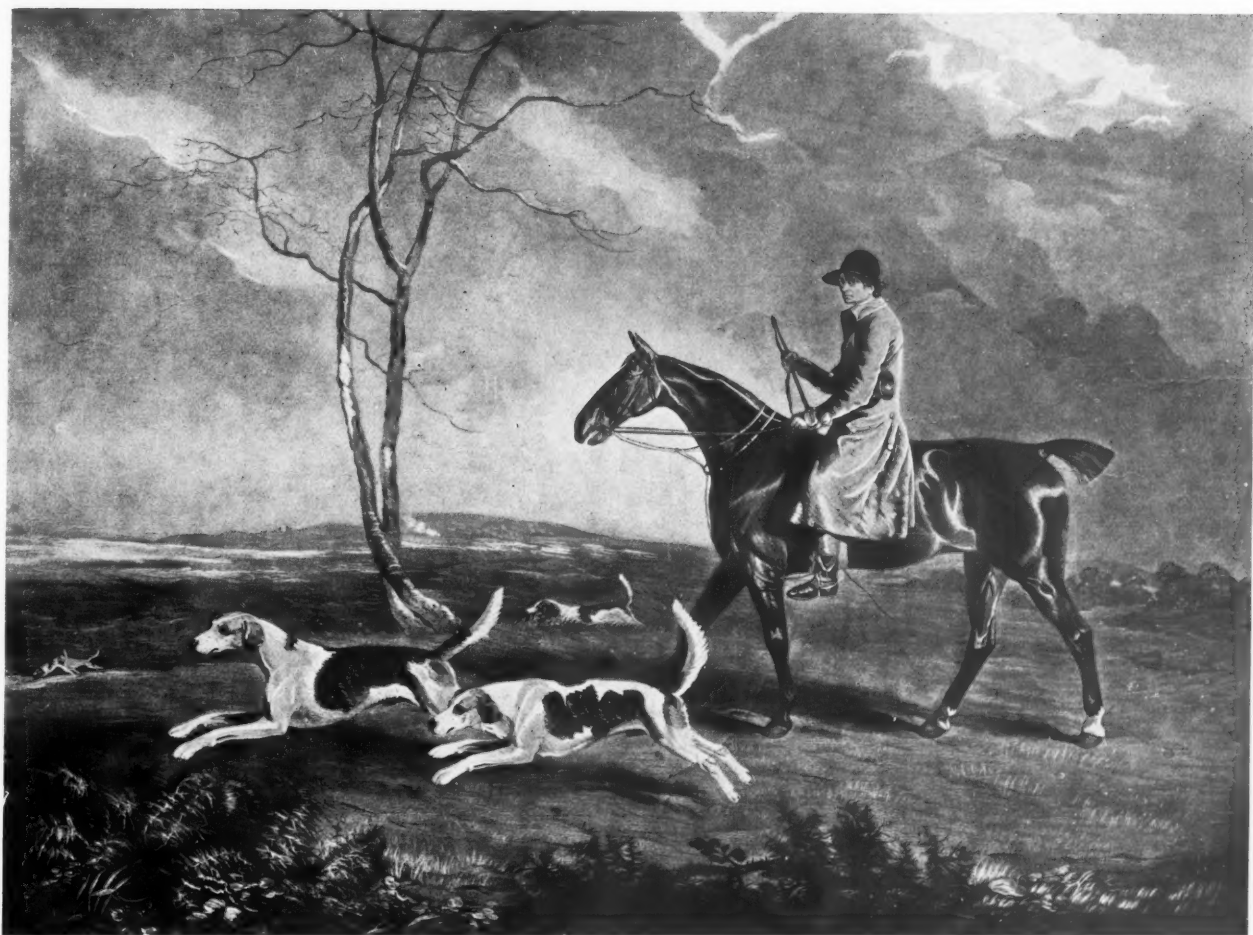
death of Mrs. Ann Capel, a relative of the Rev. and Hon. W. W. Capel, who was Master of the Old Berkeley Hounds from 1810 to 1820, and, I believe, joint Master with Mr. Harvey Combe from 1820 till 1833-34. From 1834 to 1840 Mr. Combe was sole Master of these hounds. Lord Woolavington may well be congratulated upon being able to add this superlative hunting piece to his collection at Lavington Park.

With this article is shown also the reproduction from a well known print of another portrait of Tom Oldaker on Brush. The original of this picture, also from the hand of Ben Marshall, is, I understand, in the collection of Mr. Charles Combe at Cobham Park, Surrey, which was formerly the seat of Mr. Harvey Combe, the original owner of the painting. My readers may easily decide for themselves the merits of these two



MARSHALL'S "TOM OLDAKER ON BRUSH."





MARSHALL'S "TOM OLDAKER ON PICKLE."

From W. W. Barney's mezzotint, now in the possession of Mr. W. F. Stratford.

pictures. The portrait of Tom Oldaker on Pickle is a real masterpiece, in my judgment one of the finest of hunting pieces, if not the finest, of the English school. The engraving is also a very perfect example of the mezzotint.

I have been much exercised as to the date of these two pictures. The portrait of Oldaker on Pickle gives one the impression of being painted at an earlier period than that of him on Brush. The face looks younger and the figure less stiff and fuller of life and vigour. The picture is, in fact, instinct with life and action, which, added to the air of mystery imparted by the wild landscape and the stormy background, makes the whole piece so perfect. Yet this print—which, I believe, dates from 1820—is twelve years later than that of the print of Oldaker on Brush, which is dated 1808 and is inscribed, "Thomas Oldaker, Twenty six years huntsman to the Berkeley Hounds." The print of Oldaker on Pickle is thus inscribed: "To the Gentlemen of the Berkeley Hunt the following portraits are inscribed by their humble servant David Niddey. Thomas Oldacre 32 years huntsman. Pickle a favourite brown mare by Goldfinder out of a Snap mare, late the property of the Rev. W. Capel. Morleburn and Ramper, two favourite hounds. Published by D. Niddey, Watford, Herts."

This inscription seems to settle the problem of the date of the two pictures. Yet I am still exercised in mind by the appearance of age in the portrait of Oldaker on Brush (1808) and the semblance of freshness and vigour in that of him on Pickle (1820). Can any reader of COUNTRY LIFE help to elucidate the mystery? If the date of 1820 is correct, Tom Oldaker, who was born in 1751, was then sixty-nine years of age. He certainly does not look it; he might well pass for a man little over forty!

This famous old huntsman, concerning whose career I gave particulars in the COUNTRY LIFE article of November 21st last ("Ben Marshall's Hunting Pieces"), was, in his earlier life, huntsman to the Earl of Berkeley's Hounds, and hunted from Berkeley Castle from 1774 to 1794, when the pack was, for a time, given up. If the inscription on the Brush engraving, "Twenty six years Huntsman to the Berkeley Hounds," is correct, he carried the horn with the Berkeley Castle pack actually from 1782 to 1794, having previously served, probably, as whipper-in. In those days these hounds hunted the whole country from Berkeley Castle to Wormwood Scrubs and had kennels at different places to suit their hunting convenience. Colonel Berkeley, afterwards Earl Fitzhardinge, revived the Hunt again in 1807; but in the meantime the country had been divided and Oldaker had become huntsman to the pack known as the Old Berkeley, with kennels at Gerrard's Cross. He died in 1831 at the age of eighty, after a career which had proved him one of the greatest huntsmen of

his time. When the old private and family packs were being replaced by subscription packs, at the beginning of the last century, many difficulties were experienced, and certain private owners at first resented the appearance of hounds on their domains. It is the fact that Tom Oldaker once suffered a term of imprisonment for an alleged trespass on private land when hunting. The famous judge, Lord Mansfield, was at this period a good deal occupied by cases of hunting trespass.

It is evident that, in his portrait of Tom Oldaker on Pickle, Ben Marshall took extraordinary pains with the picture. The mare is a perfect type—admirably painted—of the old-fashioned hunter of that period. The huntsman himself, clad in his long hunting coat of yellow plush—the Berkeley yellow—well protecting the knees and legs, his bugle-horn under his left arm, is wonderfully rendered. The hounds are obviously of excellent class.

Mr. J. J. H. Spink, with a letter which appeared in the Christmas Number of COUNTRY LIFE, sent up reproductions of two magnificent studies of Ben Marshall, painted as preliminaries to the finished portrait of "Francis Dukinfield Astley, Esquire, and his Harriers." These finished studies, each of them a complete work of art, show the immense pains taken by this artist when working at his best pictures—those in which he took a keen personal interest. Of his three great hunting pieces I place "Tom Oldaker on Pickle" first; "Francis Dukinfield Astley, Esquire, and his Harriers" second; and "The Earl of Darlington and his Foxhounds" third. All three are typically English pieces.

H. A. BRYDEN.

## THE HOLLOW

No one plays in the Hollow. Here are no explorers; the traders in fur trade no more dreams; Sir Bedivere has broken the brand Excalibur.

No Mowgli, crouching in a thicket, watches Shere Khan, nor wonders if he wouldn't rather bat first wicket, like J. T. Brown with Tunnicliffe.

Long John Silver has found the Island where all men leave their treasure behind. There are no children now in my land: no one plays there—except the wind.

HUMBERT WOLFE.

## DUTCH DELFT.—III

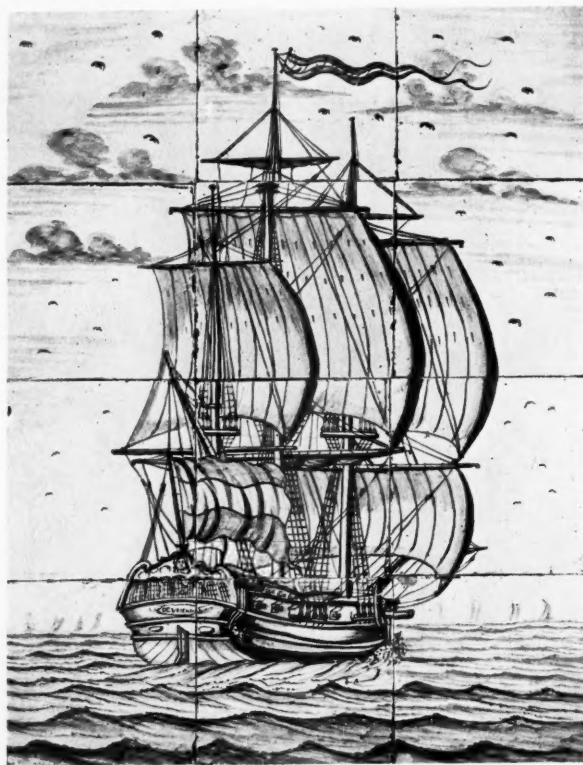
By SIR GILBERT MELLOR.

IT has already been mentioned in a previous article that the Dutch, for the preservation and ornamenting of their walls, made not only single tiles (each one more or less complete in itself), and tiles of which four were required to make up a symmetrical pattern, but also tile pictures of all sizes, each picture made up of a number of tiles varying from six up to several hundreds. These seem to have been made from the early days of the enamelled tile industry, but owing to the necessity of strong fixing to the wall and especially if the picture—not infrequently a shop sign—was intended for exposure to the weather, comparatively few have survived the shock of removal, and hardly any in a condition entirely intact. Fig. 1, however, gives a well preserved example consisting of thirty-six tiles, probably made in Delft (Rotterdam was also a great centre of tile production) in the seventeenth century. The colour scheme of this piece is particularly successful, and although only the usual underglaze colours are employed, they are skilfully shaded and combined into one another in such a way as to produce the impression of a much wider range of colours,

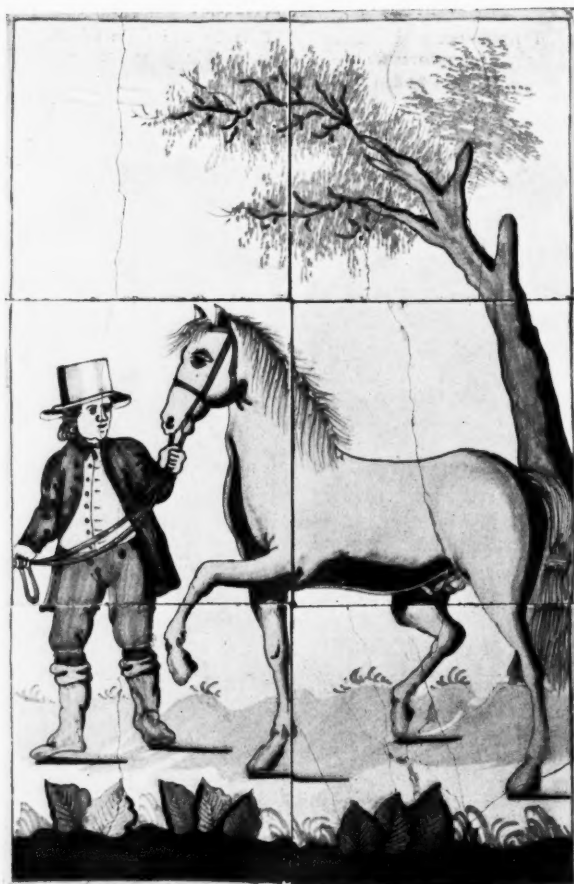
the general effect being one of great brilliance, without the violent clashes which sometimes occur when red and yellow are used in the same scheme of decoration. The design was probably



1.—TILE PICTURE. Decorated in polychrome in the Chinese style. Unmarked. 47ins. by 21ins. Circa 1675. From Sir Gilbert Mellor's collection.



2.—TILE PICTURE. Decorated in blue in the European style. Unmarked. 20ins. by 15ins. Circa 1750. From the Victoria and Albert Museum.



3.—TILE PICTURE. Decorated in polychrome in the European style. Unmarked. 15ins. by 10ins. Circa 1790. From Sir Gilbert Mellor's collection.





4.—PLAQUE. Decorated in blue in the Chinese style. Unmarked. 15ins. by 12ins. Circa 1675. From Sir Gilbert Mellor's collection.



5.—PLAQUE. Decorated in polychrome in the European style. Unmarked. 8½ins. by 8½ins. Circa 1750. From Dr. Hugh Playfair's collection.



6.—PLAQUE. Decorated in polychrome in the Chinese style. Unmarked. 13½ins. by 12ins. Circa 1725. From Dr. Hugh Playfair's collection.

suggested by a piece of Chinese embroidery, but it is unlikely that there is more than suggestion in the relationship. In marked contrast with the complicated luxuriance of this piece is the little tile picture (Fig. 3), consisting of six tiles only, a simple fireside type of the eighteenth century. In this unpretentious piece the colours (blue, green and purple), are well used and the general effect is excellent. Pictures consisting of six tiles are more commonly met with than those of larger dimensions.

Another characteristic specimen of the smaller kind of picture is that showing a ship (Fig. 2), which is decorated in blue only. As might be expected in the case of a nation with a long and creditable maritime history, ships were favourite subjects with the Dutch tile makers. It is not proposed to discuss here the ordinary Dutch



7.—PLAQUE. Decorated in polychrome in the European style. Unmarked. 16ins. by 16ins. Circa 1750. From Sir Gilbert Mellor's collection.

tile, numerous specimens of which must be familiar to readers of COUNTRY LIFE, either in their own houses or in those of their friends, but it may be noted in passing that in the whole output of the factories tiles must have represented a part far in excess of all other kinds of decorated pottery. The manufacture of tiles, if not the earliest form of the Delft industry, was certainly contemporaneous with the earliest productions, and in the end it seems to have outlasted all others.

Closely analogous to tiles are plaques for wall decoration. They vary in size from some six to some eighteen inches in diameter. The painting of these is often of high quality, as will be seen from the examples illustrated, but late specimens tend to exaggerated shapes, which, combined with strongly painted rococo borders, mar the general effect and rather



8, 9 and 10.—OVIFORM VASES. Decorated in blue in the Chinese style. Circa 1700. Fig. 8. Mark L.V.E. Height, 13½ins. From Mr. Avray Tipping's collection. Fig. 9. Unmarked. Height, 12ins. From Mr. Avray Tipping's collection. Fig. 10. Mark, A.K. Height, 12½ins. From Mr. Cecil Higgins' collection.



11.—TEA CADDY. Decorated in polychrome on black enamel in the Chinese style. Mark LF or LVE. Circa 1700. Height 4ins. From the Victoria and Albert Museum.



13.—EWER and BASIN. Decorated in polychrome on black enamel in the Chinese style. Mark APK. Diameter of basin, 10ins. Height of ewer, 4½ins. Circa 1725. From Dr. Hugh Playfair's collection.

neutralise the good painting of landscape and other subjects in the centre of the plaque. One of those illustrated (Fig. 4) is probably of the seventeenth century, the remainder (Figs. 5, 6 and 7) are almost certainly of the eighteenth. All plaques seem to have been intended to be hung upon walls, and they are provided with string holes for that purpose.

The tile picture (Fig. 1), and the plaques (Figs. 4 and 6), are specially deserving of attention as being fine examples of the high attainment of Dutch artists in the practice of the Chinese style. They possess a virile and original vigour which is incompatible with mere copying. The picture is an astounding attainment in ordered complexity and richness of colour, while the plaques, by their simplicity and elegance, combined with "go," show themselves to be the work of a true artist. In the same category stand the three blue and white jars (Figs. 8, 9 and 10), which, in their own way, exhibit the same freshness and vigour as the tile picture and the plaques. In such a connection it is beside the mark to compare the artistic claims of real Chinese work and *chinoiserie* of this kind. Such objects stand on their own independent merits as decoration of a high order.

Among the rarest of all Dutch pottery is Delft with polychrome decoration on a black ground. This seems to have been decorated by two methods; either the enamel when applied was itself black in colour, or was at least prepared in such a way as to turn black in the firing, the coloured decoration being afterwards applied over it; or else the usual white enamel was employed and the general ground was then painted black, leaving white spaces (technically called "reserves") which were filled in with colours. Fig. 13 shows an extremely fine ewer

and basin decorated by the former process. The coloured decoration is in blue and red, producing a brilliant effect on the dark background. The marks show that these specimens came from the factory of Adrian Pynacker, but the exact period of their production cannot be determined with certainty; they are not, however, likely to be later than the early part of the eighteenth century. The two small tea caddies (Figs. 11 and 12) afford examples of both methods of decoration. Fig. 11 is painted on the same system as was used on Dr. Playfair's ewer and basin and has a wholly black ground, with yellow and green decoration superimposed, while in Fig. 12, an exquisite little piece from the Salting collection, the original ground was white, to which the black and polychrome decoration has been applied in the usual manner. The great rarity of such specimens is probably due to technical difficulties in production; otherwise, effective as they are, they would doubtless have been produced and preserved in much larger numbers.

In contrast to the black delft, Fig. 14 shows a teapot and a plate, of which the enamels are pale blue, and cover the whole of the bodies, the yellow and purple decoration being added in the same manner as if the enamel had been white. The tints of the enamel differ in these two specimens; that of the teapot is turquoise blue, that of the plate has the tinge of a hedge sparrow's egg. Both specimens belong to the eighteenth century. Yellow grounds are only less rare than black ones, and, so far as I know, red and green grounds do not exist, the technical intractability of red and the impossibility of securing a uniform green surface being sufficient to account for this fact.



12.—TEA CADDY. Decorated in polychrome on white enamel in the Chinese style. Mark LF or LVE. Height 4ins. Circa 1700. From the Victoria and Albert Museum.



14.—PLATE and TEAPOT. Decorated in polychrome on blue enamel in the European style. Unmarked. Diameter of dish, 9ins. Height of teapot, 3½ins. Circa 1725. From Sir Gilbert Mellor's collection.



## THE MARKETING OF EGGS

ATTENTION has been recently drawn in these columns to the importance of poultry keeping, but the ultimate success in any agricultural undertaking usually depends upon the manner in which the produce is marketed. Marketing methods do not appear to be a strong feature of British farming. The one thing needful has been almost neglected. It is, therefore, most opportune that the Ministry of Agriculture should in their economic studies have tackled the egg question. Vol. 10 of the Economic Series is a report on "Egg Marketing in England and Wales" (H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2., price 1s. 6d. net), and it goes to the root of the subject.

The publication of the report was expedited with a view to its forming the basis of discussion at the National Conference this week, a conference jointly arranged by the National Farmers' Union and the National Poultry Council on this particular subject. It shows, moreover, how well the Ministry of Agriculture can carry out one of its chief duties—namely, that of educating the agriculturist and convincing him that his ultimate salvation is in his own hands.

Looked at from every point of view, the British farmer has the best market in the world for his produce. There is little point, however, in stimulating production unless adequate steps are taken to ensure an appreciation of the produce in consuming quarters. It is somewhat strange that, despite all the national advantages of the home producer of eggs, the foreigner has been the first to study the likes and dislikes of the consumer. In 1924, the estimated production of eggs in Great Britain was 2,000,000,000, while in the same year 2,433,000,000 were imported. In other words, about 55 per cent. of the total consumption of eggs in the shell are imported. Few people are aware that the importation of foreign eggs received a considerable stimulus in 1860, the year in which the duty on foreign eggs was removed. The estimated consumption of eggs in the shell in Great Britain works out at 110 eggs per head per annum, based on the 1924 figures. This is below the consumption per head of population in Canada, Belgium, United States, France and Germany, but in excess of the consumption in Sweden, Denmark and Norway.

The compilers of the report have analysed the standards which find favour in the principal markets, and most readers who are in the habit of purchasing eggs will readily endorse many of the observations. Thus complaints are frequent from different parts of the country that dirty eggs are characteristic of the home produce, but personal taste usually revolts, when a dirty shell appears on the table, despite the fact that "dirt" is often regarded as the British trade mark. Again, the colour of the shell, while having no relation to the quality of the egg, does influence the sale to a great extent. Tinted and brown-shelled eggs are more popular than the white, while it has also been observed that the brown eggs are esteemed by distributors on the additional ground that they wear better.

The report indicates that the desire to increase the individual output of fowls in terms of numbers of eggs has, to some extent, been achieved at the expense of weight of egg. Thus, it is alleged that a decrease of 1lb. per 120 eggs has been observable during the past ten years. If this is true, then a severe weeding out of small-sized egg-producing strains will have to be part and parcel of a regenerated industry. Fortunately, the British producer of eggs is not the only offender in the matter of weight, but as weight is controlled by the process of grading, any tightening of the standards whereby quality is gauged, must, of necessity, tend to eliminate the small egg. The increase in egg-production in other parts of the world will probably have this very effect, for exporting countries, as the pioneers of grading and quality, will make every effort to secure their position more firmly in the markets of this country. This is already being done by means of testing and grading the eggs. With a view to associating a recognised quality basis with home-produced eggs, and as a means of ensuring that the imported eggs will be met on equal terms, a national weight-grading scheme has been suggested. Three grades are proposed as adequate, *viz.*, Specials, Standards and Smalls. The specials would have a nominal weight of 17lb. per 120 eggs, with a minimum egg weight of 2½oz. The standards would have a nominal weight of 15½lb., with a minimum egg weight of 1¾oz.

There are further details given in the report concerning packing and the means whereby egg-marketing could be raised to a standard worthy of the industry. No one who is interested in the possibilities of poultry can afford either to neglect the advice given or to ignore the seriousness of the position in which poultry keepers may find themselves if this advice is not put into practice. There is just a possibility that, despite the drawbacks of compulsion, the only tangible means of making the results of the survey effective will be to invest some authority in the hands of the Ministry for the purpose of definite legislation.

### MALTING BARLEY.

It is characteristic of modern plant breeding that endeavours have been made to combine quality of product with factors of agricultural importance. It is sometimes assumed that malting value is everything in selecting a variety of barley, but this is not so in practice, for varieties

have to be selected according to the nature and properties of the soil and climate. The underlying basis of selection is to find the variety to suit the soil, in respect of the standing powers of the straw (which are often faulty), and of yield combined with quality. Some very high yielding varieties on the richer soils tend to lodge, and this tendency is often increased in a wet season. It is particularly necessary, therefore, that new varieties should be tried on a limited scale if no previous experience is available concerning them. Usually the county agricultural education authorities and provincial colleges make a point of testing varieties of sufficient importance to merit attention, and information from these sources should therefore be obtained. It must be recognised that a laid crop renders harvesting more difficult and frequently wastes valuable time, especially in a "catchy" harvest. What is gained, therefore, in quality or yield may frequently be lost in other directions.

Provided that the agricultural properties of a barley are satisfactory, the characters of a malting sample deserve consideration. The composition of the grain is of supreme importance. The test of quality in relation to composition is a low nitrogen and low moisture content. Flintiness of grain is indicative of excessive nitrogen, as distinct from a high starch content with a white mealy transverse section. Tests indicate that the average protein content of a malting sample is about 10 per cent., though it may vary between 6½ and 13 per cent. Excess of protein is found to produce a muddy beer, which apparently does not keep so well. Furthermore, flinty samples, compared with more starchy ones, do not yield so large an extract of dextrine and maltose; while the process of malting is also longer. The moisture content is influenced by the stage at which the crop is cut and the weather experienced in harvesting. A good sample contains about 14 per cent., and a dry sample germinates more quickly and evenly and is not so liable to fungus injury.

The external appearance of the grain is also important. Thus, the skin should be thin, which is indicated by fine wrinkles, while the colour should be of a bright uniform light straw shade. These respective points are concerned with maximum yield of malt, and colour is a guarantee that the sample is uniform and uninjured by bad weather. The grain itself should be plump and well filled, weighing about 56lb. to the bushel; while there should be freedom from broken or chipped grains. This latter feature is indicative of carelessness in threshing, and affects the germination capacity.

### THE WHITE LOP-EARED BREEDS OF PIGS.

At the recent annual meeting of the Welsh Pig Society, complaints were made that difficulty was experienced in finding suitable boars of the breed for placing out under the Live Stock Improvement Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture. It is probable that this is also applicable to the other breeds of pigs of similar type, *viz.*, the Cumberland and the Long White lop-eared pig of Devon.

It is somewhat interesting to observe that these breeds, together with the White Ulster of Northern Ireland, represent types very similar to the Danish Landrace. In fact, it is not improbable that a relationship exists. What is of supreme importance, however, is that they do form types capable of furnishing the bacon trade with acceptable carcasses. Unfortunately, while they are undoubtedly of the same origin, they have in their respective spheres assumed a local importance sufficient to merit their registration as separate breeds. This means that four distinct societies represent one type. In consequence, there is a breeding limitation imposed by reason of the local distribution of the types, and, with comparatively few herds to select from, there is sometimes difficulty in obtaining suitable stock.

Taken as a general rule, breeding is most successful when the numbers concerned are large, thus offering ample choice for the selection of suitable types. If the numbers are small, the choice is limited, and there is a danger that when a suitable pig is obtained it is so extensively used as to limit the number of strains, with the result that too close breeding is practised. In-breeding cannot be said to have featured as a desirable breeding practice with pigs, though line-breeding is often essential for the fixing of type.

The most practical way out of some of the present difficulties in which breeders find themselves would be to approach pig-breeding with a broader outlook, and to discuss the possibility of amalgamating types so closely similar as the White lop-eared ones. The White Ulster, which has had care bestowed on its breeding for some time past, could, with profit, be used on the English and Welsh types. Amalgamation is, unfortunately, not likely to materialise until interests are viewed from the national rather than the local viewpoint.

### THE EXTERMINATION OF RATS.

The slackness exhibited by many people in dealing with rat pests is almost appalling. To the agriculturist they prove one of the most destructive pests on the farm; they overrun stacks, and consume and foul large quantities of grain and other foods. Apart from this, they do enormous damage to property, while they act as hosts of dangerous parasites and diseases which frequently prove fatal to man. The damage sustained by Great Britain from rats has been estimated at £1,000,000 per week, a sum which we can ill-afford to waste in these days.

There is, in consequence, an urgent need that every effort should be made to cope with the problem. Fortunately, this is not the difficult matter it is often supposed to be, for within recent years much work has been done in studying the problem. The results of this work have been made available in Miscellaneous Publications, No. 51, "Rats and How to Exterminate Them" (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 10, Whitehall Place, S.W.1, 3d., post free). Not only is there an interesting review of the problem, but also there are many invaluable suggestions.

Carelessness with possible food is largely responsible for the inordinate multiplication of rats. It will probably be said that to secure food supplies from them is beyond human power on the farm; but it is remarkable on how very few farms methods of storing food specially designed to resist rat invasions are in use. Prevention is better than cure, and, though this often means the expenditure of money, there is little doubt that it is money well invested. In the design of new buildings, and in the remodelling of old ones,

rat-proofing devices should be adopted. Concrete floors and bins, for example, are invaluable, while the building of corn stacks on straddles also foils the depredations of rats.

Poisoning is probably the universal method of combating the pest, though many are nervous of using materials which might endanger the lives of other animals. Barium carbonate powder now appears to be an effective poison for general farm use, in that it is tasteless, mild and cheap. The best method is to mix the barium carbonate with foods readily eaten by rats, in the proportion of 1 part by weight of poison to 3 parts of a mixture of foods. Thus, a good mixture is barium carbonate powder (commercial) 1 part by weight; cheese, grated (or mixed kipper), 1 part; fine oatmeal, 1 part; and dripping, 1 part, which is melted and mixed with the dry ingredients to form a thick paste. Care should be taken to place the baits (usually pieces as large as a hazel nut) beyond the reach of domestic animals or poultry.

#### SUGAR BEET.

Research Monograph No. 3 of the Ministry of Agriculture (price 3s.) deals with the results of an enquiry into the costs of production, yields and returns of sugar beet in 1924, based on the compilation of data collected by Messrs. A. Bridges and R. N. Dixey of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute at Oxford.

While there is considerable material given which will answer many questions concerning the growth of sugar beet, from many points of view it is doubtful whether it is possible to draw any reliable deductions from the figures supplied by one season's working; and, furthermore, it is doubtful whether the figures themselves necessarily represent at this stage the most that is to be got out of the crop. Under these conditions, the publication is somewhat premature, for no one can yet tell what the effect of beet culture is likely to be on general farming until it has been tried over the rotation. It is probable that, if continental experience is repeated in this country, the culture of sugar beet has a considerable value in farming apart from the returns which are realised on the sale of the beet. This is equally as important as the proceeds from the beet, because British farming depends on its variety of cropping rather than on any single crop.

#### LIMITATIONS OF OUTDOOR PIG-KEEPING.

After considerable and intensive experience with the open-air pig-keeping system, breeders do not now appear to be so emphatic as to its superiority over all other systems. There is still just as much

variation in opinion as to the limits of the practice, and the views which generally hold the field are that the ideal is realised when the best use is made of both the outdoor and indoor systems.

With hardy strains of pigs and suitable feeding there is no difficulty in successfully keeping pigs entirely outside, but one has to look a little closer as to its advisability. The merits of open-air life for pigs are abundantly realised, particularly for maintaining health and for the economic management of breeding stock. Breeding stock are, however, only one part of the breeder's activities, for fattening also constitutes an important item. For rapid fattening the indoor system is undoubtedly the most reliable, especially during cold winter weather. The importance of rapid fattening not only means a saving in time but also in food, both of which may appreciably affect feeding profits. There is, perhaps, not the same objection to be raised to fattening outside in the milder months of the year.

Apart from the limitations imposed on the breeder and feeder by climate, there is also the land itself to consider. Advice given to would-be pig farmers in the choice of a holding invariably includes the avoidance of land which is on a heavy clay, and land which is damp or undrained. Climate has actually as close an association with the condition of the land as with the rapidity of feeding. Thus, pig farming on clay and chalk soils cannot be regarded as comfortable during the wet winter months. While it is customary to assert that pigs take no harm from living in a continual mud bath in winter, by reason of use, there can be little doubt that it adds to the difficulties of looking after them. Under these conditions there can be no question as to which is the better system. The light soils with a gravel subsoil, and which at the same time are fairly high-lying, are not subject to the same objections. On these soils the all-the-year-round outdoor system is satisfactory with breeding stock, particularly if good, warm, dry huts are available. This latter is a most important point whatever the type of soil, and has been found to contribute not a little to success even on those soils which cannot be classed as ideal.

Many changes have been found necessary in the lay-out of pig farms as the result of experience during the past six or seven years. Thus, the tendency is to avoid cramming pigs in the matter of room. Small pens quickly become foul and trodden, particularly in the region of the feeding troughs, while larger pens enable the troughs to be more conveniently moved. This ensures more even distribution of manure.

## IN THE CANADIAN WHEATFIELDS

EXPERIENCES OF A SCOTTISH FARMER EMIGRANT.



DRILLS FOR SEEDING ON A LARGE PRAIRIE ESTATE.

**T**HERE is something majestic about the Canadian harvest, and, as an actor in the scene, one feels pride at assisting at this vast outpouring of earth's gifts. I came straight from an office in New York to the western prairies in order to see how the great influx of labour is managed (about fifty thousand men are wanted every year) and whether the work is such that it can be performed by an inexperienced man.

My conclusion was that the arrangements made by the provincial governments are good and that the work, although severe, is not impossible. Indeed, with conditions as they are in England, I wonder why more men do not, at any rate, try Canada. Twelve thousand men did emigrate for the harvest of 1923, and some lugubrious stories of their fate were published at the time. The facts, however, are noteworthy. A small percentage of these harvesters did, indeed, fail, and had to be repatriated. Others returned home well contented with their experience. But the greater number are still in Canada, and have succeeded—in varying degrees, as is only natural. In England they might still be unemployed, through no fault of their own, whereas in Canada eight thousand of the original twelve are now in active employment. Some are prosperous and have sent overseas for their kith and kin. Others are still farm labourers. But all these men have heart and hope and limitless horizons of opportunity. Surely, some system might be devised to give others who want work and independence—there are many such—an opportunity so full of promise for the Empire?

I found that the Canadian farmer expects his men to rise at dawn and work until dark (indeed, what farmer does not?), and that the labour is hard as well as long. At first one feels unable to switch another pitchforkful, but gradually one's body grows, first accustomed and then acutely to enjoy its reversion to natural living conditions in the open air. The pay is good (10s. to £1 a day), the food is excellent and the climate superb. In short, harvesting in Canada is a pleasant, if strenuous, way of spending a month's holiday for those who are in good general health.

But it will not be an intellectual holiday. Brawn counts for more than brain during the autumn drama of the farmer's year, when the fruitage of the soil must be reaped and garnered in a race against the oncoming of winter. Yet harvest lasts a month only, and during the rest of the year brains will tell—and the farmer who combines intelligence with energy and thrift is bound to succeed.

Out of hundreds of examples of success, from peasants to Prime Ministers, that might be adduced in support of this statement, the case of Mr. William Michael, a young Scottish farmer with whom I spent some time in Manitoba, is interesting, because his experiences are so recent.

Michael served in Lovat's Scouts during the war, came to Canada in 1921, worked for a year with a farmer to gain the necessary experience (for of the land he knew nothing, being a marine engineer by trade), and then bought a farm thirty-five miles from Winnipeg on money borrowed from the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada. In the harvest of 1924 he had in





AN ENGLISH SETTLER'S FARM NEAR EDMONTON.

The house on the left was built entirely out of profits on the farm.

production 87 acres of wheat, which returned him a profit of £450. Out of this he paid off a loan of £300 for stock and equipment, the remainder going back into the farm. He also harvested more than £200 worth of oats and barley. This year he will do better; indeed, his farm is a "show place," and the Dominion Government has leased 30 acres from him as demonstration land, in order to show what can be done by recently arrived settlers.

"And in ten years time what will you be doing?" I asked him.

The answer was characteristic. He did not expect to spend his winters in Florida, *more Americano*, nor did he dwell on any remote ambition. "In ten years," he said, "we shall own this place."

He will, for, under Providence, he was speaking of a certainty. If they continue on the even tenor of their way, Mr. and Mrs. Michael, although they may not be rich, as riches are judged in America, will own 300 acres of fine farming land, with a stream running through the property, and will be prosperous and independent long before they reach middle-age. In how many businesses could the same result be obtained? With luck and exceptional brains a few men succeed in making enough to live on by the time they reach forty, but no business man can achieve this so healthily as by living on a Manitoba farm.

Mrs. Michael—who was inexperienced, like her husband, having worked in a bookshop in the city of Inverness until she embarked on life's great adventure—came to Canada to be married in 1923. At first the canny couple did all their own work, but now they have a man to help them throughout the summer, in addition to extra harvest help. They are in no hurry to get rich quick, knowing that the good black earth under their feet will give it to them in its own good time and appointed season.

"But it was hard at first," Michael admitted to me; "that first winter I shall never forget—with its loneliness and never-ending labour. I was accustomed to an eight hour day at my trade, but here I actually worked eighteen hours some days. Maybe I worked too hard for that farmer, but it hasn't done me any harm that I know of. The meals were very good, by the way. But the work was awful, especially in winter."

"In winter?" I asked in surprise. "What is there to do then, beyond chopping wood?"

"And looking after stock and doing all the odd jobs!" added Michael. "Well, let me tell you exactly what I shall have to do this winter, now that I'm my own master, mind you. Before the snow comes in November I have to block up all the buildings and set them to rights for my thirteen horses and three cows. Then I start hauling firewood. I have to drive seven miles out to the place where it is, cut the timber, load the cart and drive it back. That's a good day's work, you can tell the world, when the temperature has gone down to zero. In three weeks I have all my firewood in. Then I have to haul my winter's hay from a point five miles away. So another fortnight passes. During Christmas we take it easy. Then I shall have to saw my fuel and split it. All the time I have the horses and cows to look after—of course, if I had a dairy farm, there would be more work—and I have to haul a couple of loads of straw or so every week from the farm. So you see I'm not idle until April comes and seeding time begins. But I wouldn't go back to my old life for all the gold of the Yukon."

And Mrs. Michael? What does she think of this new life, so different to that of the bonnie town where she spent her girlhood? She is hugely amused by it, I think. There must be many minor privations, for wireless and telephone they do not as yet possess, and the winter days when her husband is out at work, with only the collie Patsie about the house, must seem long indeed. But she is in love with the life, if I have ever seen anyone in love with anything.

The little white cottage is all that a Scotch home can be. They gave me tea, with scones, coffee, cake and marmalade sandwiches, in the living-room which opens out from the kitchen. Both rooms positively glinted with evidences of the housewife's hand. Patsie, which had followed

Michael's Canadian career from the beginning, and is now Mrs. Michael's faithful guardian, kept slapping her heavy tail on the polished floor, content, like her owners, with farming in general, and this farm in particular.

"How does farming compare with soldiering?" I asked.

"I've forgotten all about the war," said Michael. "There's too much to do here to bother with the past—the present is good enough for me!"

Indeed, the present looks very bright to the Michaels. A happier home you will not find if you were to search North America from Winnipeg to Guadalupe. FRANCIS YEATS-BROWN.



MR. MICHAEL.



THE MICHAEL FARM AT PETERSFIELD, MANITOBA.



MR. MICHAEL'S TEAM.

## ON MISSING THE GLOBE

By BERNARD DARWIN.

ONE is apt to think of missing the globe as a thing that only happens to other people and not to one's distinguished self. Now and again one has a rude awakening, and it very nearly happened to me at Rye the other day, not on the tee, not even in a bad lie, but on the putting green. Having played one of the few real shots of my life, a full brassy shot up to the last hole, and being left with a putt of some eight feet to save the match, I hit the ball less than half way, and came very near to not hitting it at all. I have once before done the same thing: and if anyone wants to know how it is done, I can give them the recipe. You take the putter back a long way, very slowly, and then you give a lurch forward with the body. By this method you may hit the ball, or you may not; but I can promise that you will not hit it far. That is my own way of missing the globe on the green; but there are others. Not very long ago I was playing in a match against a regimental team. One of the team was a perfectly brand new subaltern. He was so much alarmed by having a major as his foursome partner that on one green he played a complete "air shot," the club head passing harmlessly over the top of the ball.

These are painful incidents, but the man who suffers most acutely from missing the ball is he who does it on the first tee, when there are other people waiting to follow him. At Rye I saw an unfortunate gentleman do it twice on the first tee and once on the second, and each time he stopped to apologise profusely to the two ladies with whom he was playing before returning to the attack. His method was a peculiar one. He had a very flat and scythe-like swing: the club head each time struck the ground some way behind the ball and then, as it were, ricocheted over it. To apologise in such circumstances is eminently natural, but I believe it to be a mistake. In the days of my youth I knew one confirmed globe-misser. He never moved a muscle, but merely counted aloud "One," in a clear, bell-like tone, and had at it again. There was true greatness of soul.

I was reminded of him only last week at Aberdovey. And here let me pay, in parentheses, my tribute to the place which the local guide books call "the Madeira of North Wales." On the Sunday the whole land was white with snow, yet, on Monday, the course was playable, and during the rest of the week, while English golfers were still lamenting, we played on a dry course in soft air and sunshine. It was on the most perfect of these days that I went out to play a match with an old friend. There was some little fierceness involved—an argument as to handicaps and a small bet—and my friend, being strung up for the great occasion, missed the globe twice at the second hole and once at the third. What is more, each of the three misses differed entirely in character from the other two. First of all, his ball lay in a nook among some hummocks, and his club whistled over the top of it. Next, he was determined to get behind it, and got so far behind it that nothing worthy of mention occurred. The third time, at Cader, his ball lay on sand one inch over a formidable palisade of boards, and he struck the boards instead of the ball. Being a clergyman of the Established Church, he did not even count "One" aloud, and, what is more, he holed a twenty-yard putt at Cader to halve the hole with his stroke. Here, also, was true greatness.

I imagine that I must be one of a comparatively select band of golfers who have missed the ball on the first tee and then won a scratch medal. There was some excuse. It was at Cambridge during the long frost of 1895, and we determined that, whatever the weather, the Linskill Cup must be played for. So out we went with red balls on a snow-covered ground frozen hard, only the greens being scraped clear for a minute space round the hole. Perhaps I slipped on the first tee. I like to think so. At any rate, my red ball remained as near as may be *in statu quo*. But my ultimate score of 92 won the prize with several strokes to spare. The next time I remember missing the ball was far less agreeable. It was on my first visit to St. Andrews, and I was a proud man in being invited to play a three-ball match with two very great personages—Mr. Edward Blackwell and Mr. James Robb. Moreover, I managed to hang on to their illustrious coat-tails till we got to the Road hole, where I was left with a little pitch to play over the corner of that dreaded little bunker in the green. Up went my head and the club struck the ground behind the ball, and stayed there. With the next shot I pitched nearly dead, but could aught atone? There was quite a considerable gallery, and I wished that the earth might open and swallow me.

There is one method of missing the ball in which, I suppose, we have nearly all of us indulged, but only a very rash or foolish person does it twice. It consists in trying to knock in a very short putt back-handed and one-handed in a medal round. The putter sticks in the ground, the ball stays where it is, and our marker, with agony depicted on his countenance, says that he is afraid that counts one. We are, indeed, lucky if it does not totally destroy us. My recollections of doing this foolish thing belong to the Linskill Cup at Cambridge—not the one played for in the snow—and I was let off lightly by Fate with a caution, for I won by a single stroke. I was at least grateful, for, to the best of my belief, I have never, since that day, thirty years ago, tried to hole out a putt in a medal round except with two hands. Sometimes these lessons are more expensive. The costliest that I know of belongs to the history of cricket and not of golf. Sir Neville Lyttelton was out for a duck in one Eton and Harrow match through hitting one-handed at a wide ball and being caught.

Of course, we all constantly play putts one-handed, but that is not from carelessness but guile. It is when we have two for it from some six feet, and our adversary gives us the hole. Then we putt one-handed, on the good old principle of "heads I win and tails you lose." If it goes in, well and good; if it does not, of course we could have done it if we had tried, and we count it as in for the purposes of our score. As, probably, nobody will believe in our score in any case, it would really be much better to be *splendide mendax*, pick up the ball and reckon the putt as holed without more ado, but our conscience boggles at this, and so we salve it with this one-handed tomfoolery. What funny people we are!

## CHANGING THE YEAR

ACTIVE members of British mountain clubs would as soon recognise weather conditions as the calendar in their climbs and rambles. The great moors and gritstone rocks of Derbyshire and Staffordshire, the rolling hills of highest Yorkshire, the sheep-walks of Border Wales attract outdoor devotees every week in the year. The crags of far-off Snowdonia and round Wasdale Head are rarely without visitors.

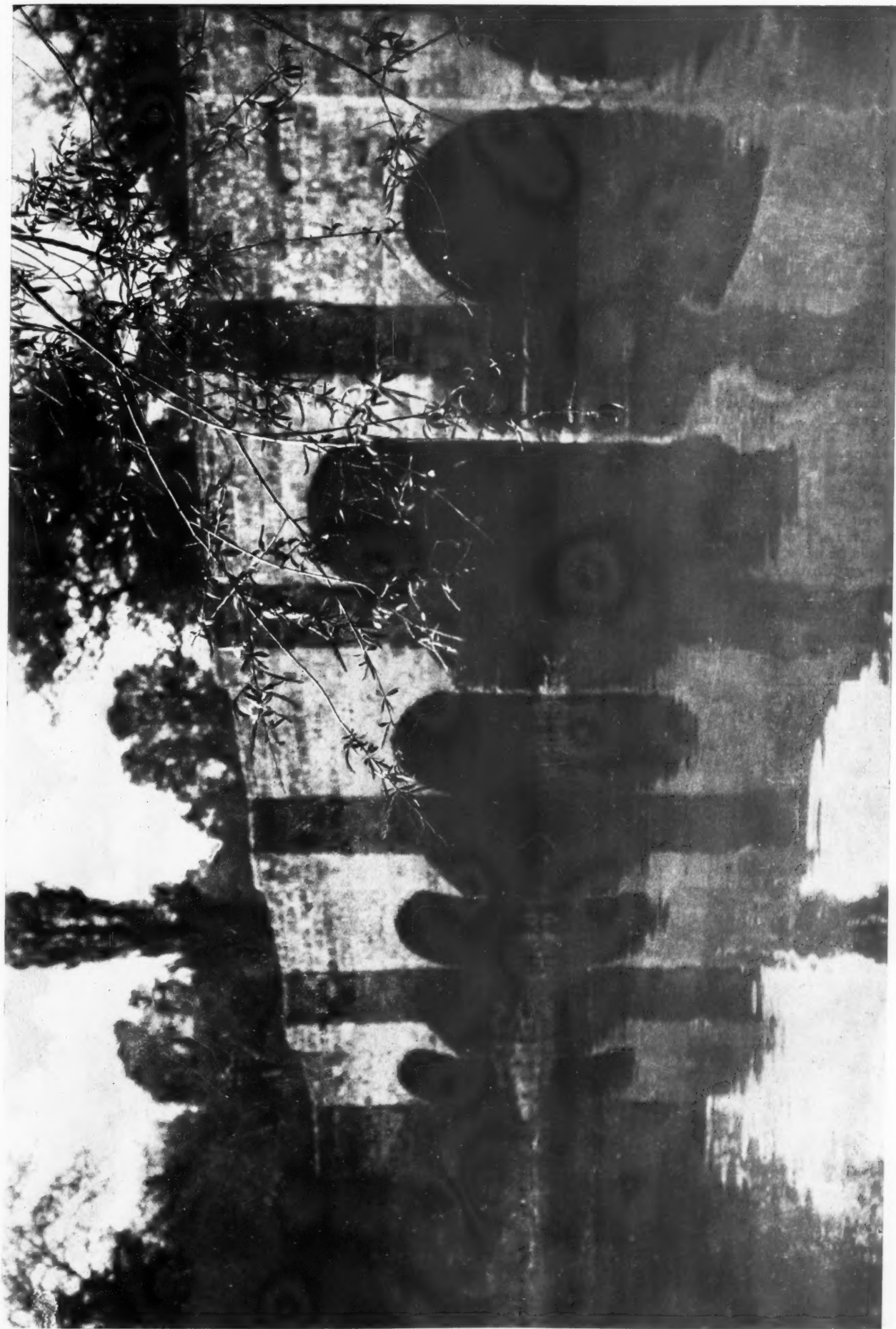
The British clubs mark their period between year and year by a dinner. Some of the festivals are kept, compulsorily, in cities, with a dead certainty that the following day will see some grim pleasure over hills and on rock faces fifty miles away. Two clubs, at any rate, seek characteristic quarters. The guest who can squeeze in on such an occasion is to be envied, for accommodation is always inadequate. At Conistone three hundred persons may aspire, but, beyond representatives from "kindred clubs," few but members are accepted. The other club hides its festival in some remote Peakland village, and can scarcely be found.

To some mountain-lovers a dinner is always a trial; we may prefer the "feast of reason and flow of soul" which follows, the fraternising with brothers of the craft from strange hills, the cheery shout of "Always look forward to meeting you once a year, at any rate." The quieter brothers sit and enjoy the scene, watch the men who have made mountain history in Norway, the Alps, the Rockies, the Caucasus and the Himalayas, while the younger and musical make the welkin ring as the climbers' year ends. We end our season with the dinner, and open it on the morrow with a climbing, scrambling and rambling day: it is no fresh thing to know that a hundred rock-climbers disappear into the chimneys and gullies, are spread over the buttresses and terraces of Dow Crag: to know that two hundred rambles are out on the passes, ridges and paths from Walna Scar track over the Old Man, Wetherlam and Greyfriars to Wrynose Pass. Some keep the festival for a week, and are to be met at Buttermere, or Patterdale, or Wasdale Head. The dinner-table at the official meet does not accommodate more than a half of the pilgrims who come to Conistone in autumn, to break in a glad New Year.

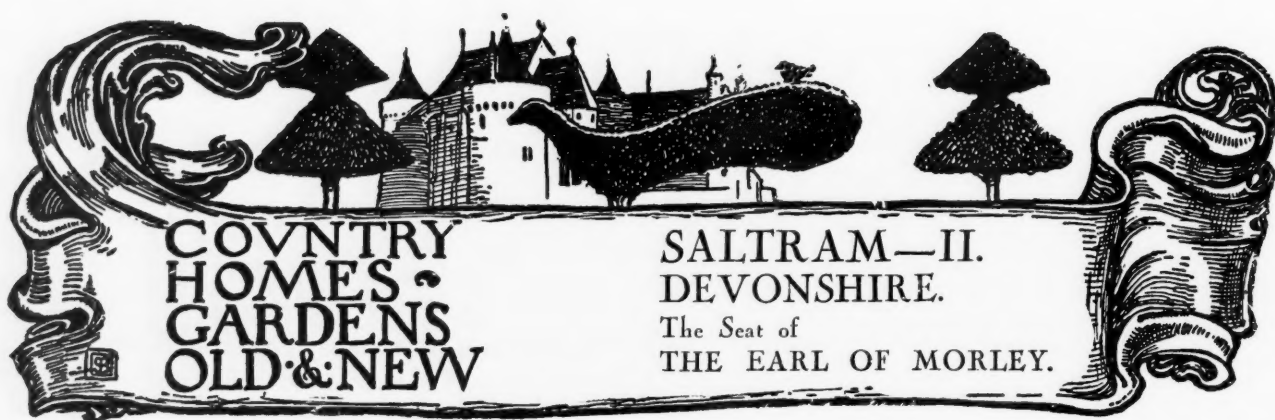
The other elusives cling to hard Derbyshire gritstone. There are legends of their festivals in Izaak Walton's old inns by the Dove and the Lathkill, and in many a quiet year the folks date occurrence: "Ay, yes, that was six weeks afore the rambles had their banquet up at the inn." This elusive club is happy in having inns rather than hotels for year-changing quarters. Unusually the heroes and chosen guests arrive in dusk, after leagues of plugging over murky moorland and dodging quaking moss-hags. The trencher-work outvies that of Conistone, for these are not folk who destroy good appetite by tipping afternoon tea.

W. T. PALMER.





THERE, IN THE WINDLESS NIGHT-TIME,  
THE WANDERER, MARVELLING WHY,  
HALTS ON THE BRIDGE TO HARKEN  
HOW SOFT THE POPLARS SIGH.



THROUGH the north door of the saloon, which was described last week, we enter the dining-room (Fig. 2). Judged by Adam's favourite proportions, it is narrow and low, but he evidently had to use, without structural alteration, the space he found, and yet made it one of his most satisfying interiors of the domestic, rather than of the ceremonious, type. With green background and white enrichment alike for ceilings, walls and furniture, he combined special oil paintings, employing Zucchi, his favourite decorative painter, to execute the set so as to fit the spacing of walls and ceiling (Fig. 1). They are all simply framed, except that over the chimneypiece, where we find exactly the same design of frame as Adam had used in like situation in the Bowood great drawing-room. There is also similar framing over the chimneypiece of the Osterley dining-room, with which he was busy in 1767, or about the same time as we have pictured him colloquing with Lady Catherine over the Saltram alterations. In that year, too, he was at work at Kenwood, where we find pedestalled urns very like the Saltram pair. The latter, however, are, if anything, more elegant and finished in decoration, the painted ovals on the urns (Fig. 6) giving the whole a thoroughly Wedgwoodian aspect. The two sideboard tables match the urns. That between the east windows (Fig. 4), together with the mirror that rises behind it, has its counterpart at Kenwood,

but as, at Saltram, Adam used the Georgian north bay for his chief sideboard effect, he designed a great segmental table to fit into it (Fig. 3). He, moreover, converted its two side windows into niches, wherein are placed great vases, apparently made of stucco or other such composition as Joseph Rose was master of, and then coloured so as to resemble the ancient Etruscan ware that Sir William Hamilton had assiduously collected and sent home from Italy, and thus given the vogue for "Etruscan" rooms, such as Adam's at Osterley, Leverton's at Woodhall, and Wyatt's at Heveningham.

The leading feature of the Saltram dining-room ceiling is the large central circle with a lesser shell-filled circle in its middle and with segmental panels against its circumference. All this and the scrolls beyond are reproduced in the carpet, which Adam will, therefore, have designed and, very likely—as Chambers did at Peper Harow—recommended his clients "to go to Moore's manufacture near Moor Fields" for the making of it and also of the exceptionally large one (it is about 42ft. by 24ft.) in the saloon, which, if not in its entirety, at least in its centre, reflects the design of the ceiling. There, although the ceiling has been repainted, the ancient colouring has been carefully repeated. The leading background colour of the flat is blue and that of the cove nankeen yellow. The walls were hung with a pale blue striped damask to match



Copyright.

1.—THE WEST WALL OF THE DINING-ROOM.

"COUNTRY LIFE."





2.—THE DINING-ROOM, LOOKING NORTH.

Copyright.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



3.—THE DINING-ROOM SIDEBOARD.



5.—A VASE IN A DINING-ROOM NICHE.



4.—THE EAST SIDE OF THE DINING-ROOM.



6.—ONE OF THE SIDEBOARD URNS.

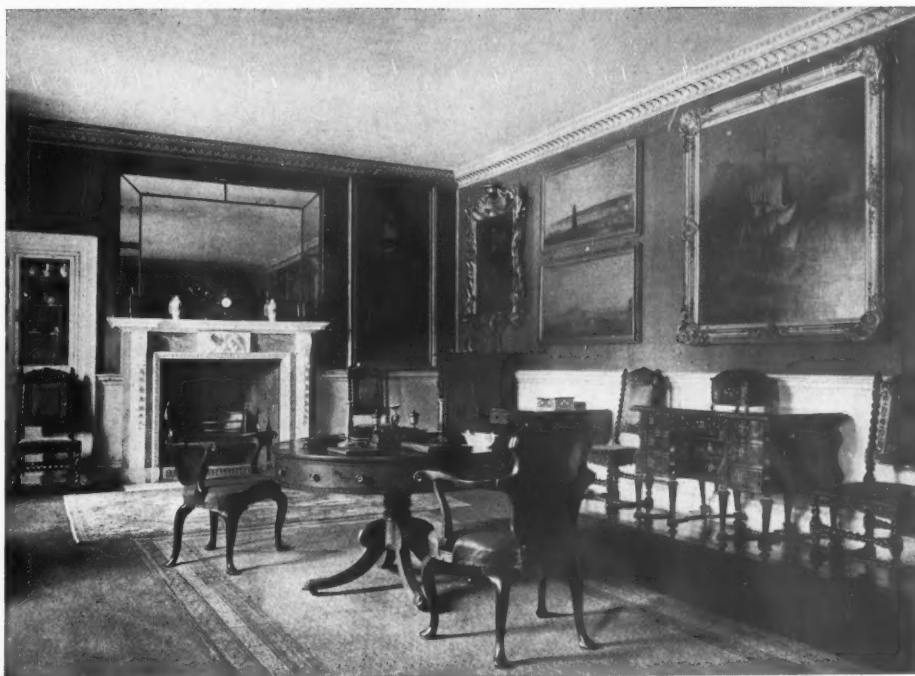


the former, but the effect of a century and a quarter of sunlight has been to assimilate it to the latter. This is no detriment, as the light buff tone it has assumed is an excellent background to the pictures and especially to the decidedly yellow tone that predominates in Reynolds' Mrs. Parker.

Upstairs, we find nothing which we can attribute to Adam direct and little that shows his influence. The bedrooms are essentially of late George II type, with excellent wooden chimneypieces, and well proportioned and enriched woodwork and ceiling cornices. As regards chimneypieces, however, there is an exception, for in the dressing-room of the suite over the dining-room (known as the "Colopies") is a delightful, if modest, example of marble in the Adam manner (Fig. 13). Above it hangs a Chinese picture on glass, elaborately framed in the rococo style—as is a whole series in another bedchamber, two of which (Figs. 15 and 16) are reproduced, and thus show the admirable quality, both of the Oriental painting and of the English woodcarving. In the "Colopies" dressing-room the picture matches the paper, which, likewise, is a product of China, being sheets of the self-same landscape repeated over and over again. In the "Colopies" bedroom (Fig. 12), however, we find one of those non-repetitive Chinese papers, such as that representing all the industries of China, that was hung in the drawing-room of the house that Adam built for Dr. Turton at Brasted in 1784, and such as Lord Macartney brought home from his Chinese Embassy and gave to Thomas Coutts. It is now to be found in the new bank house, transferred from the old. These representations of complete and extensive landscapes do not appear to have been introduced from China until George III's time, but the hanging on walls of Chinese pictures on paper—imported by the East India Company and, therefore, called Indian—was practised under George II, and we find Lady Cardigan decorating a room in this fashion in 1742. She buys from Daniel Woodroffe "88 India pictures at 4/6" each, and then employs Benjamin Goodison—a famous cabinetmaker, whose name appears frequently in the wardrobe accounts of George II's time—to deal with them, so that we find this entry in his account:

Linnen cloth to cover all the Sides of the Dressing room & fitting & fixing up D<sup>o</sup> & pasting Indian pictures all over D<sup>o</sup> & making good the Figures over the Joyn-  
ing of the pictures ..

II. O. O.



Copyright.

7.—THE SMOKING-ROOM.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



Copyright.

8.—CHIMNEYPiece IN THE GREEN ROOM.

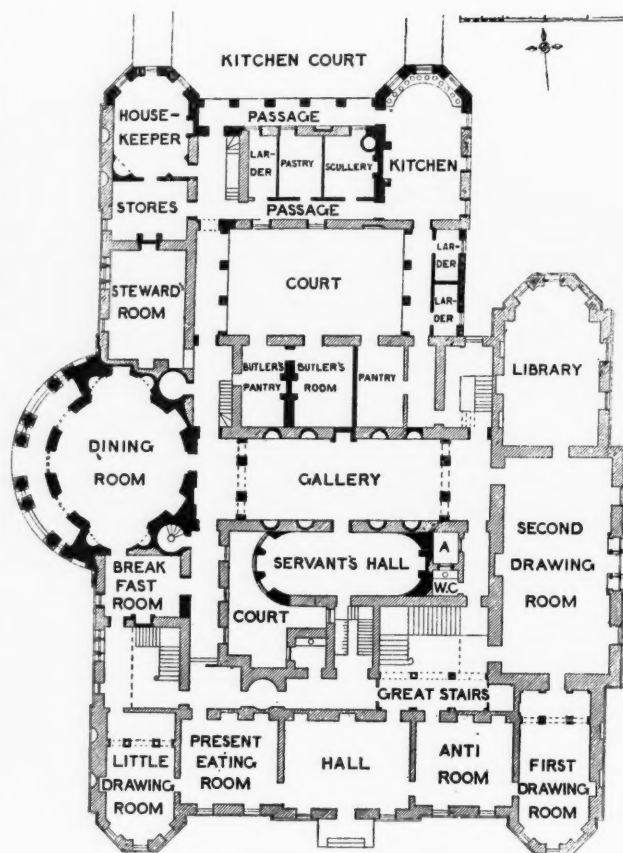
"COUNTRY LIFE."

Both these rooms are low, being in the old building to the west.

The fashion was still in vogue in 1778, when a room at Peper Harow was "hung with the cut out Indian pictures." Such also we find in the south-west bedroom at Saltram (Fig. 11). The pictures are pasted on not haphazard, but on a definite scheme, a large long one over the chimney-piece, large high ones flanking it, but all three, and the like on the other sides of the room, divided off and framed by lesser ones, the edges being covered by a narrow key pattern border paper. Most interesting and unusual, however, of all the Saltram Chinese papers, is that in a small south-east bedroom (Fig. 14). It is composed of a repetition of two sheets each about two and a half feet wide by five feet high, on which, in singularly bold manner and splendidly coloured, are depicted figure groups, extremely like what we find on vases of the Kang-Hsi period. I am fond of noting all the eighteenth century "India" papers that survive in our country houses, and not having come across one of this date and manner, I sent a photograph of it to Mr. Laurence Binyon, who replied :

I think you are quite right as to the date—beginning of 18th century, I should say. These types and fashions are copied by later artists in silk-pictures, but I don't think this would be the case with a wall-paper, which would surely represent contemporary style. It must be, as you say, an unusual example of Chinese wall-paper.

It was not only objects of wood and plaster that Adam designed for Saltram, but also objects in metal. Such is the door furniture in both saloon and dining-room, the design for which is in Adam's "Works in Architecture," while those in the Bocket saloon and library appear to be free copies of it. Standing in the corners of the saloon and on tall gilt tripods (Fig. 18) are candelabra with blue-john bodies and well wrought ormolu branches (Fig. 17). There is a fellow-pair at Windsor, and, despite the verve and freedom in the treatment of the terms that hold up the branches, [which rather indicate the hand of one of the French *orfèvres* of the *ancien régime*] there can be no doubt that they were produced by Matthew Boulton, of the Soho Works at Birmingham, in about 1770. More evidently English are the candle stands on the staircase gallery (Fig. 20). The ormolu, tripoded candle holders are on mahogany pedestals with swags and rams' heads resembling those in the dining-room. A very beautiful inkstand is



9.—THE GROUND FLOOR AS PROPOSED BY ROBERT ADAM IN 1779.



Copy. light.

10.—THE LIBRARY.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

It will have been fitted and the furniture obtained by the first Earl of Morley about 1815.





Copyright.

11.—IN THE SOUTH-WEST BEDROOM.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



Copyright.

12.—THE "COLOPIES" BEDROOM.

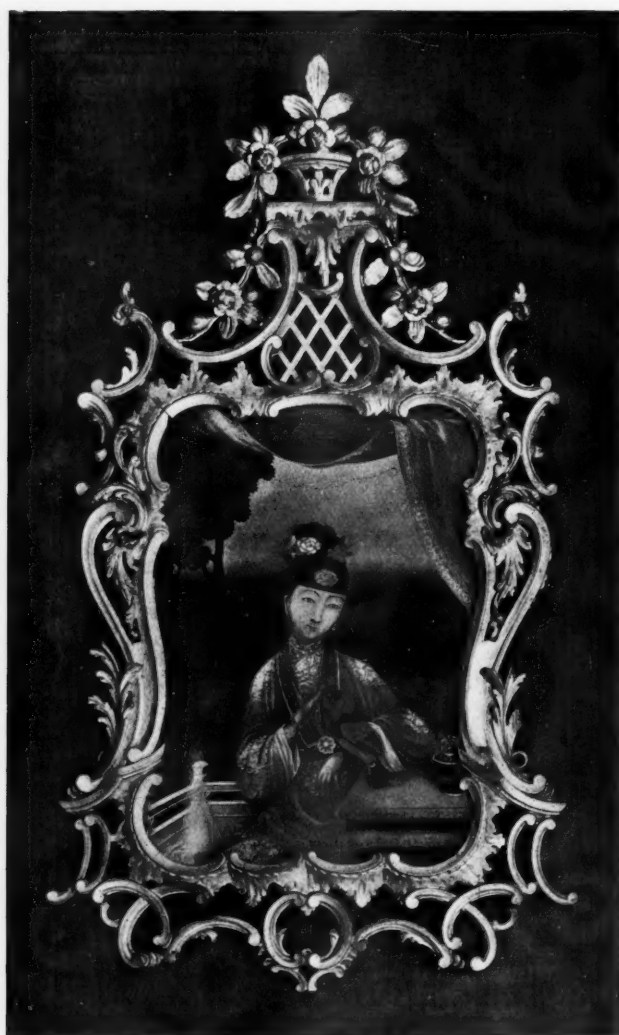
"COUNTRY LIFE."



13.—CHIMNEYPIECE AND CHINESE PAPER IN THE  
"COLOPIES" DRESSING-ROOM.



14.—CHIMNEYPIECE AND CHINESE PAPER IN A  
SOUTH-EAST BEDROOM.



Copyright. 15 and 16.—CHINESE PICTURES ON GLASS, IN CARVED AND GILT WOODEN FRAMES. "C.L."  
Part of a set of two sizes. Fig. 15, 3ft. 7ins. high; Fig. 16, 2ft. 4ins. high.





17.—(Top left) ONE OF FOUR CANDELABRA IN THE SALOON.  
Blue-john bodies with ormolu mounts, probably French. Circa 1770  
Height, 1ft. 10½ins.

18.—(Top right) ONE OF THE SAME CANDELABRA STANDING ON  
GILT TRIPOD STAND.

The stand, probably designed by Robert Adam, is 4ft. high.

19.—(Bottom left) CABRIOLE-LEGGED ARMCHAIR, ONE OF FIVE.  
Of mahogany, upholstered in needlework with *petit point* landscape panels. Total  
height, 3ft. 4ins. Width of seat, 2ft. 7½ins. Circa 1735.

20.—(Bottom right) MAHOGANY STAND WITH ORMOLU CANDLE  
HOLDER.

One of a pair on the staircase landing, probably designed by Robert Adam.  
Total height, 5ft. 9ins.





Copyright.

21.—BUHL WRITING TABLE.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

Probably made by André Charles Boulle *circa* 1680. Height, 2ft. 8ins.; length, 6ft. 6ins.; depth, 3ft.

among the treasures of Saltram, where also is preserved the design of it, probably made by Adam, for the inscription under it appears to be in his handwriting. But the inkstand seems to have been the product neither of Birmingham nor of Paris, for the inscription calls it the "Geometrical Elevation of a Triangular Inkstand made at Madrid."

The younger John Parker, Reynolds' friend and Adam's employer, sat for Devon from 1762 to 1784, when he ceased to be a Whig, and, supporting Pitt, was given the Barony of

Boringdon. Five years before that he, evidently, meditated further changes at Saltram, for a plan by Adam (Fig. 9), dated 1779, shows, besides alterations to the offices and a gallery connecting the east and west sides of the house, a drastic re-arrangement of the latter side, where some of the low rooms of the building, which we have surmised to have belonged to Charles II's time, were to give way to a grand circular dining-room with columned portico in front of it, no doubt supporting a low, domed roof. It would, therefore, have closely resembled



Copyright.

22.—WRITING TABLE.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

Buhl work legs and marquetry body. French; *circa* 1690. Height, 2ft. 8ins.; length, 3ft. 10ins.; depth, 2ft. 3ins.

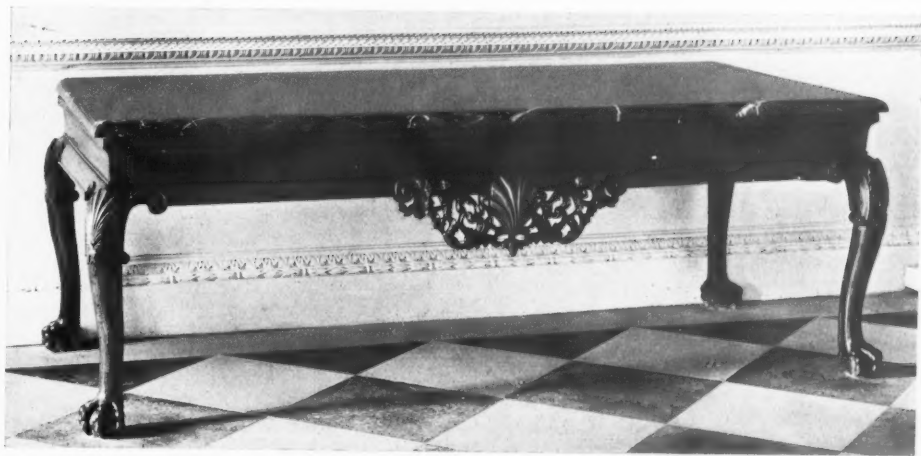


the feature much favoured by James Wyatt as the centre to an elevation, such as that at Bowden in Wiltshire, and such as his nephew Lewis repeated at Willey Park as late as 1820. The proposed alterations were never carried out. The 1768 dining-room was not, as the plan proposed, changed into a library, but remains the dining-room to this day, just as the low west rooms are still much as they were fitted and furnished by John and Lady Catherine Parker. In the Green Room (Fig. 8) we find a wood mantelpiece with detail of unusual design and of craftsmanship as excellent in its carving as the doorways in the hall and Velvet Room, described last week. In the centre of the frieze two boys with a goat are playing with the ends of flower swags that stretch out from behind them and curl themselves around sphinxes before falling over the broken architrave of the fire opening, the sides of the architrave supporting inverted cornucopæ. In the adjoining smoking-room (Fig. 7) the chimney is of Carrara marble beautifully sculptured, the middle panel of the frieze representing the She-Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus. On the walls are various pictures: there are landscapes and seascapes; there is a portrait of General Monk in an elaborately carved frame, representing much of the paraphernalia of war. That shows in the illustration, but not so the portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds by Angelica Kauffmann, which hangs by the door of entrance. Painted in 1768—that is two years after her arrival in London—it dates from the moment when sentiments of considerable tenderness marked the intercourse of artist and sitter, the episode being thus referred to in the "Dictionary of National Biography."

Her most serious flirtation was with Sir Joshua Reynolds, whose acquaintance she made directly she arrived in London. He painted her portrait twice. She frequently visited his studio and painted a weak and uncharacteristic portrait of the painter which Bartolozzi engraved.

This is by no means her only canvas at Saltram, for there hangs on the staircase a set of six "historic" paintings, such as "Ulysses discovering Achilles" and "Venus meeting Æneas," which, as the catalogue of Saltram pictures tells us, were "painted expressly for this collection." In 1788 the newly created baron succeeded in title and estates by his son, whom we saw, as a child, making faces when Reynolds tried to paint him. He is the "Bor" of Lady Holland's "Journal," and one of the *habitués* of Holland House, frequently dining and sometimes sleeping at what was then still a country house, and where artists and *litterati*, politicians and lawyers, congregated about the clever hostess, who describes an evening in the June of 1799, when the Duke of Bedford and Lord Boringdon "dined here; stayed late in the garden. Lord B stayed cozing with me very late." In that autumn she visited him at Saltram, and writes:

This house is quite the best I ever resided in. The apartments are numerous and excellent; they contain many pictures, and some very fine. It is an immense pile of building. The beauty of the view depends upon the tide, which when full is very pleasing, Mount Edgcombe, Plymouth, etc. Switzerland, Italy, the Tyrol, and Nice have rendered me difficult



23.—MAHOGANY MARBLE-TOPPED SIDE TABLE, ONE OF A PAIR. The cabriole legs have claw-and-ball feet, and on the knee a shell, which is repeated in the centre of the apron. Height, 2ft. 5ins.; length, 7ft. 1in.; depth, 3ft. *Circa*, 1735.

about picturesque and grand views, therefore I am less inclined to be enthusiastic than most people.

By that time Lord Boringdon may have made the changes that we still find there in the Regency manner. Allusion was made last week to the porch and to the staircase hall *étagère*. In likeness of the latter are the chairs and tables in the library (Fig. 10), which room he created out of the "Little Drawing Room" and "Present Eating Room" of Adam's 1779 plan. He replaced the dividing wall with Ionic scagliola pillars, introduced two of the ormolu-mounted white marble chimney-pieces then in vogue, and lined the walls with bookcases of like style. As his father ended so he began as a supporter of Government. He followed Pitt to the end, and then became of the party of Canning, with whom he "corresponded continually and intimately on political matters." With others who had been Canningites, he was a full Whig in 1832, favouring Grey's Reform policy. Seventeen years earlier he had been created Earl of Morley. His adoption of this title aroused the anger of Cockayne, who, as we know from his "Historic Peerage," specially revelled in the dark and abstruse subject of "abeyances." There had been Parkers, Barons Morley from 1519 to 1686. Sir William Parker, standard-bearer to



24.—SMALL WRITING TABLE. The X-legs have gilt detail. The carved portions of the frame painted green to resemble bronze. Height, 2ft. 4ins.; length, 2ft. 9ins. width, 1ft. 7ins. *Circa* 1815.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

Richard III, married Alice, ninth Baroness Morley, of Morley in Norfolk. Her son, Henry Parker, was tenth baron, and when the fifteenth baron died, in 1686, the title fell into abeyance, and, presumably, circumstances might arise giving right to a descendant to have it revived in his or her favour. And so Cockayne declares that it was "a want of all right feeling" for the second Lord Boringdon (just after he had purchased Morleigh, near Totnes—shortened to Morley) to use that place name for his earl's title. His first wife, a daughter of the tenth Lord Westmorland, developed a preference for Sir Arthur Paget, who paid the injured husband £10,000 damages and married her two days after the divorce by Act of Parliament in 1809. By her, in 1806, Boringdon had had a son, who, aged eleven, and near Paris, swallowed a stalk of rye 3 ins. long, and died of it. It was, therefore, his second wife, Frances Talbot, who presented him with an heir in 1810. She was the daughter of Thomas Talbot of Wymondham in Norfolk. The "Dictionary of National Biography" describes her as "one of the most accomplished ladies of the day." Several excellent copies of Old Masters that hang on the walls of Saltram are the products of her brush. Her husband joined a love of art and a knowledge of the French and Italian lands and languages to his political activities. He, moreover, made great improvements on his Devonshire estate and in its neighbourhood. He obtained the Gold Medal of the Society of Arts for an embankment on the coast, and constructed dry docks in Catwater Harbour. Dying in 1840, he was succeeded by the second earl, and his son—who became third earl in 1864—was a man of much business and organising ability, serving as Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords from 1889 until his death in 1905. He was succeeded by his son, the present earl, who maintains this fine eighteenth century house and its priceless contents with the exactest care and informed judgment.

First among its treasures are the Reynolds portraits, fourteen of which are described in the catalogue that the first countess drew up, and which was privately printed in 1844. Next in interest are the Italian pictures, such as the Guercino, mentioned last week, which had formed part of the numerous

canvases of Old Masters that Reynolds had begun acquiring when he was in Italy in 1751.

But a glance round any of the rooms shows that their choice character depends not more on the pictures than on the furniture. The piece that takes premier place stands against the south wall of the saloon. It is a great Buhl writing table 6ft. 6ins. long and of the very highest quality. Although a piece of furniture, its importance won it inclusion in the catalogue of pictures, where we read that it had belonged to Louis XIV, who made a present of it to Sarah Duchess of Marlborough. From her it went to her daughter, the Duchess of Montagu, by whom it was given to the great-grandmother of the first earl. It is André Charles Boulle at his best, and we may date it rather earlier than 1685, which is the year attributed to English furniture (there are examples at Penshurst and at Hampton Court Palace) which has that particular form of scrolled leg and serpentine stretcher. The same character of stretcher, but with straight legs of the Daniel Marot type, we find in a somewhat similar, although much smaller, French table in the Saltram smoking-room (Fig. 22). Legs and frame have metal inlay, but all the main surfaces are of fine floral marquetry, the top being of particularly good design and execution.

It is, however, in English, rather than in French, furniture that Saltram is rich. There is much which we may picture John Parker acquiring on and after his marriage with Lady Catherine in 1735. Of about that date is a pair of large side tables in the entrance hall (Fig. 23). The frames are of mahogany with cabriole legs, having on the knee a shell, which is repeated on the apron. The tops are thick slabs of black and white marble with moulded edge. Of the same date and style are five armchairs in the staircase hall (Fig. 19). Seats and backs are of needlework, with central landscape panels in *petit point*. The illustrations of the saloon, dining-room and Velvet Room show that the first Lord Boringdon obtained much new furniture when Robert Adam altered the house for him. His son, the first Earl of Morley, we have seen finishing his new library in Regency manner, and a very choice little table in the same style (Fig. 24) is to be found among the Adam furniture in the saloon.

H. AVRAY TIPPING.

## ENGLISH BRICK

NOT many men publish two authoritative books simultaneously. But Mr. Nathaniel Lloyd of Great Dixter has not only given us what will be the standard volume on topiary work, reviewed in these pages a few weeks ago, but at the same time produced *A History of English Brickwork* (H. Greville Montgomery, £2 5s.), which, as Sir Edwin Lutyens puts it in a foreword, "all who appreciate Bricks and Brick Building, should possess." It is illustrated with some three hundred admirable photographs, mostly by the author, which cover the ground between the Anglo-Saxon buildings that re-used Roman brick and the present day; also by many valuable scale drawings, and it contains a hundred pages of concise and beautifully printed letterpress.

At the outset, Mr. Lloyd reminds us how Mr. John Bilson disposed of the idea that bricks were not made in England (after Roman times) until the fifteenth century.

It is probable that bricks were made here early in the thirteenth century, and it is certain they were made here early in the fourteenth century. In the Pipe Rolls of Hull Ministers' and Chamberlain's accounts are records of the working of the Corporation Brickyards at Hull in the year 1303 and onwards.

The Abbey buildings at Little Coggeshall, built 1200-20, contain bricks that are certainly not Roman, measuring on the average 12 ins. by 6 ins. by 1½ ins. And Little Wenham Hall, which Mr. Lloyd considers the earliest brick dwelling house of its kind in England, is very largely brick. The bricks used, varying in colour from cream and greenish yellow to pinks and reds, are of Low Country type, 9 ins. by 4½ ins. by 2½ ins., and, while he admits that they may have been imported *via* Ipswich, he maintains that it is at least equally probable that they were made locally, in view of the evidence provided by the Hull records. The bricks at Tattershall (c. 1440) have actually been analysed chemically, with the result that their local origin is conclusively proved. At Beverley, where there are several early brick structures—the North Bar (1409-10) being the most important—bricks are known to have been made as early as 1344.

The impulses towards brick building in England were two. The earlier was Flemish and German, the later—making itself felt in the middle of the fifteenth century—predominantly French. Mr. Lloyd suggests that the most potent agent in the first period was the Hanseatic League.

A characteristic of many Low Country and North German towns included in the League was the use and remarkable development of brick as a building material.

He instances the great church of Prenzlau, while such towns as Bruges are renowned to this day for their brick buildings. Now, the Hanse merchants from very early times had privileges in England, culminating in the possession of "Steelyards" in such cities as London and Hull. In addition to the Hanse merchants, Flemish refugees were from time to time settled in England, notably by Edward III, for the establishment of the weaving industry. There seems little doubt that brick making was simultaneously encouraged.

The evidence for a French influence during the fifteenth century having stimulated the use of brick is pretty conclusive. In the first place, certain brick castles were built by English knights and peers who had been engaged in the wars, and had even established themselves in French castles. Ralph Lord Cromwell, who altered Tattershall, c. 1440, fought in France during most of Henry V's reign. Sir Roger de Fynes, builder of Hurstmonceux (c. 1446), fought at Agincourt and elsewhere. Sir John Fastolf (Shakespeare's Falstaff) in 1424 captured at Verneuil the Duc d'Alençon who, as the price of his ransom, was to build for Sir John at Caister a castle like his own castle at Verneuil. In this connection Mr. Lloyd points out that the Caister bricks are more roughly made and more irregularly bonded than in other contemporary buildings—a confirmation that it was "a contract job."

The second sign of French influence is that the so-called "English Bond" was in use in France before this time and was only now imported into England. And, thirdly, the practice of diapering wall surfaces is purely French. The only objection to this theory is that brick is by no means so common in the parts of France which the English occupied at this time as elsewhere. Mr. Lloyd does not mention the great brick cities of the south—Toulouse, Albi, Montauban and their adjoining towns. That was the real centre of brick architecture in France, and in these cities a distinctive style developed out of the material, only faintly echoed in other provinces. However, there is little evidence that Englishmen were familiar with these cities, although they were in close communication with the English provinces of Gascony and Guienne.

From the fifteenth century onwards brick building became common, and many of the greatest houses of England were constructed of it. Mr. Lloyd goes into the question of costs, output and the number of bricks that were laid *per diem*. As soon as statistics are available, 1,000 bricks a day are considered a minimum for a layer and his labourer. In the eighteenth century this number rose to 1,500. Mr. G. H. Roberts, M.P., is quoted as saying in 1920 that 800 should be the average for



the modern short day, which is actually 500 or under. He had known 2,238 bricks laid in a day in a competition, and Mr. Lloyd shows Mr. Chris. Hull laying 809 bricks in an hour in a competition held in 1924. Obviously, the laying in such cases is careless and hasty, but, in conjunction with the older statistics, they suggest one reason for the housing shortage.

Mr. Lloyd illustrates all the great brick houses of the country—Tayer Marney, East Barsham, Sutton Place, Hengrave, Hatfield and many of the delightful seventeenth and eighteenth century brick mansions. But in each case the material is at its most charming when used on a small scale.

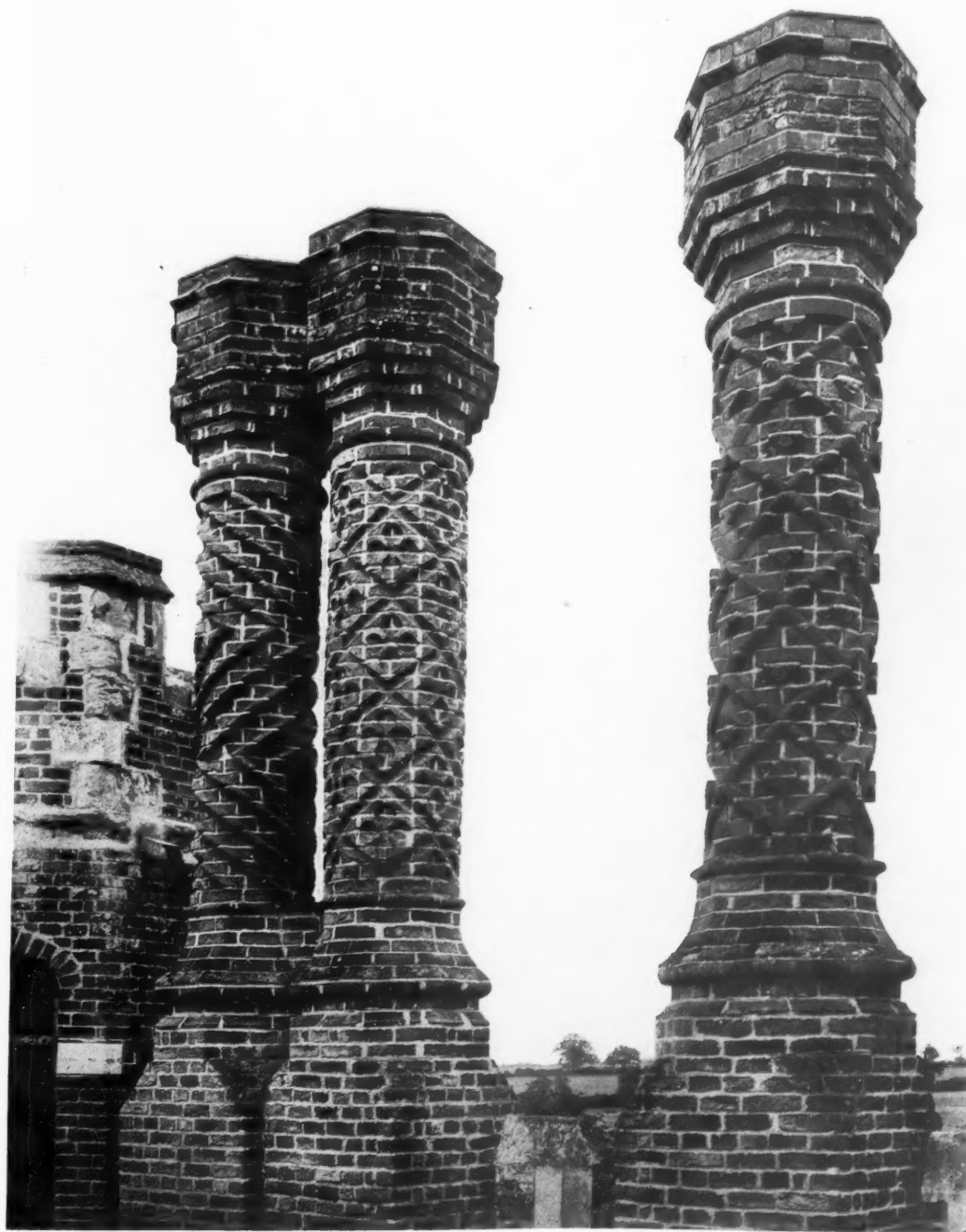
With a few exceptions, such as the keep at Tattershall, the English never perfected a large-scale brick architecture—as is exhibited in the cathedral at Albi, for instance—until the era of the factory chimney. To produce a grand effect, brickwork has to be used in unbroken expanses and vast masses, giving the effect of colossal labour. Many of the great factory chimneys are most impressive for these reasons. Mr. Lloyd, perhaps, does not think so, for he makes no reference to them, though a modern railway viaduct and one of the big new Stockholm buildings are illustrated as showing the same principle. But in miniature, the eighteenth century builder used his various materials like precious stones. In the seventeenth century, effect was procured by innumerable small features, the bricks being used like the inlay of an oak cabinet. But, after Wren, the mouldings and rubbings were controlled, and effects obtained by the use of different colours in quoins, pilasters, architraves, etc.

What more exquisite use has brick been put to than at Larkfield, near Bradbourne, built 1714? Or in the house opposite the church at Dedham, Essex? It is the search for these lesser known country houses and small town houses that must have been the arduous part of Mr. Lloyd's work, as they form the most aesthetically important section of the book. Doorways, chimneys, garden houses, windows are grouped together, as are the rarer examples of brick used in ecclesiastical architecture.

It is impossible to close a notice of this fascinating and valuable book without quoting this tablet in Iver Church:

Beneath this place lies interred the body of Venturus Mandey, Bricklayer, son of Michael Mandey, Bricklayer, and grandson to Venturus Mandey, of this parish, Bricklayer, who had the honour of being Bricklayer to the Honble. Society of Lincoln's Inn from the year of Our Lord 1667 to the day of his death. He was studious in the mathematics and wrote and published three books for Public Good: one entitled MELLIFICIUM MENSIONIS or the Marrowing of Measuring, another of MECHANICAL POWERS or the Mystery of Nature and Art Unvayled: the third AN UNIVERSAL MATHEMATICAL SYNOPSIS. He also translated into English DIRECTORIUM GENERALE URANOMETRICUM and TRIGONOMETRICA PLANA ET SPHERICA, LINEARIS ET LOGARITHMICA . . . and some other tracts which he designed to have printed if Death had not prevented him. He died the 26th day of July 1701 aged 56 years and upwards. He also gave five pounds to the poor of this parish.

Mr. Lloyd contents himself with observing "This type of Bricklayer seems to have died out." C. H.



CHIMNEYS AT LITTLE LEEZ OR LEIGHS PRIORY, ESSEX. Circa 1536.

## LORD BIRKENHEAD'S FOURTEEN ENGLISH JUDGES

OUR distinguished lawyers, in their leisure, are accustomed to turn to literature; their success in one profession giving them a pass to the other, their distinction gained at the Bar or on the Bench adhering still to their books. They come to true literature, however, handicapped by their careers, lacking the fancy, imagination and poetry which the profession of law so rigidly excludes. They believe in evidence which can be produced, and precedents which can be applied. True literature is, perhaps, more concerned with invisible than with visible values, and with invisible values the lawyer has not been much concerned.

Were our judges simply chosen as wise men from the midst of the community, we should have literature from their pens. Thus Solomon gives us the Song of Solomon. But they are chosen from the ranks of the law, from the petty and the precise, from masters of historical detail, from the aggressive, from the superb mercenaries of the Bar. Lord Birkenhead's new book, *Fourteen English Judges*, contains some excellent illustrative matter in the shape of a series of portraits of Chancellors and Chief Justices, from Bacon to Birkenhead himself. They are remarkable faces; the crafty, but polished and erudite, little Bacon—did you write Shakespeare's works? I would rather think that Shakespeare wrote your essays—the substantial, honest, but petulant and bigoted face of Coke; Hale, with the simplified features which one might associate with a member of the Inquisition, sympathy quite eliminated; the charming, irresponsible and nervous face of "Bloody Jeffreys," he looks by no means the villain of this gallery. Were Eldon Jeffreys, one would be content, he looks as if his face had taken reflection from the prisoner in the dock. Fitz-James Stephen has a great intimidatory face, one to make juries cower. The kindest faces are those of Blackstone, author of the famous Commentaries, who has the benevolent, whimsical expression of a literary clergyman; and Mansfield, handsome and exalted, a proper figure of a man of the world. Cairns has, I think the justest face, the one possessing most balance, restraint and wisdom. Lord Birkenhead, himself, with his poise and pose, has not the least interesting face, something between Jeffreys and Mansfield, with a mind revolving like a teetotum behind his curious death-mask. In a better time than that of James II Jeffreys would not have been Judge Hategood. Some of the best work in Lord Birkenhead's book goes to show that this witty, devil-may-care, impetuous Jeffreys had a great number of positive qualities as lawyer, advocate and even as justice. However, one would not choose to be judged by him. But, by which of all these would one wish to be judged? By Blackstone, I think, the most diffident in judgment.

Judgeship is a great literary and philosophic theme, and Lord Birkenhead chose a much more difficult task here than he did in his book on "Contemporary Personalities." It is obviously more difficult to raise the dead than to photograph the living. In the one case men live in description, through the personal touch. Mr. Lloyd George, as I know him, is easier to compass than Coke, as I imagine him to have been. Lord Birkenhead has been, moreover, handicapped by a desire to be loyal to the high office which he held himself. He does not wish it to be thought that anyone who was Lord Chief Justice or Lord Chancellor could be anything but admirable all the while. His task would have been easier had he been willing to consider the scandalous. In eras when every man had his price, did the judges not have theirs? In eras where violent partisanship raged about the Throne, did Justice carry her scales as well as her sword? To get the measure of a judge one needs to have the measures of his weaknesses, his vices, his injudicial characteristics as well as the record of his successes. What especially and most seriously interests us to-day are the questions: "To what extent were these famous men in history fitted to administer the law on the King's behalf?" and "To what extent did King's justice fall short of absolute justice?"

That might well have engaged the author in a Socratic discussion, but he is more of a Plutarch than a Plato. Judgeship is not a divine dispensation, but a prize of the law, won by the glittering sword of forensic eloquence. Success interests him more than merit.

One of the most interesting biographies in the book is that of Eldon, who, in his youth, eloped with an heiress and found himself later delivering another man's lectures at Oxford. "On opening the manuscript he announced to his own confusion that the lecture was on a statute passed to punish men who entice away heiresses and clandestinely marry them." In such details one sees something of a man's life, and all these

stories of the judges might be packed with that sort of fact. Thus, the quarrel between George IV and Queen Caroline, as reflected in the thoughts of this Lord Eldon, who first stood by the Queen, and then, for office sake, by King, is worth elucidating. It is, perhaps, not sufficient to know that Francis Bacon, besides being called the wisest, was also called the meanest of mankind. Could he be mean and wise? Lord Birkenhead mentions the seldom recorded fact that Bacon was once imprisoned for debt. That did not necessarily make Bacon mean, but one would give a good deal of the record of his success for more details of his default. We read how Matthew Hale sent the Suffolk witches to be hanged, and thanked his God for the justice he had done. We think no less of Hale; we see him better, and that is really the end of Lord Birkenhead's considerable contribution to legal biography. To the extent to which he has let us see the fourteen judges and himself, he has succeeded.

STEPHEN GRAHAM.

**The Guermantes Way**, by Marcel Proust. Translated by Scott Moncrieff, 2 vols. 15s.

TWO more volumes of Proust translated. Six in all. And probably a dozen more to come. To the Proustian who has not anticipated in the original they will be an undiluted joy. The pictures of Robert Saint Loup at Doncières and in the Paris café, the account, almost terrible in its pathology, of the last illness and death of the hero's grandmother; these are passages unforgettable and, I have always thought, unsurpassed elsewhere in the whole length of the work. However, let not English readers who have heard ecstatic praise of Proust from their friends and "have always meant to read him" commence on *The Guermantes Way*. In each volume two hundred pages devoted to one day in the hero's life! To those not habituated to the Proustian method it might well prove too much. They will as likely as not join the ranks of those who put him aside as an author for their old age and days of leisure. Let them, rather, now that sufficient of the novel is translated to give them a fair conception of the whole—a most important matter, as Proust himself realised when only the first part was published—begin at "Swann's Way," and, if necessary, practise the somewhat forbidding *régime* a certain critic has recommended: "For the first week twenty pages a day. In any case, on no account force yourself. At the end of a week increase the dose by five pages a day and finally you reach the end with an ever increasing pleasure." To read again any part of Proust, whether his juvenilia, such as "Les Plaisirs et Les Jours," or his mature work, such as these volumes, is rendered doubly interesting at this moment, because of the study on his life and work by M. Léon Pierre-Quint, which has recently appeared. One supposed Marcel Proust to be an unusual character; one had heard of his hermetically sealed room; now one doubts if any writer ever led a life so eccentric, or any book was ever written under circumstances so peculiar and so adverse. Proust's youth was spent in society, in the *salons* where he was even more of a success than the young man of the novel. Gradually he withdraws from the world, a martyr to asthma and his own fads, and devotes his remaining years and rapidly failing health to the composition of the grand work of which he has never ceased to think, and which, henceforward, actuates even his rare sorties into society. In Proust's own life will, naturally, be found the key to many of the special characteristics of the novel. To take one instance—his intimate knowledge of the effects of disease. Himself the son and brother of a doctor, from the age of nine he was an invalid, and he studiously observed even the symptoms of his own approaching death and used them as material for the death of the poet Bergotte. On the other hand, keys for the characters of the novel are not to be found in his life, not in the sense that a character ever represented any one of his contemporaries. Charlus is apparently an exception; the rest are creations of his teeming brain, to whom he lent the peculiarities of many separate acquaintances whom he had long observed. For many reasons one hopes that M. Pierre-Quint's life of the most remarkable writer the century has yet produced will soon be published in England. Meanwhile it is pleasant to notice that one at least of Proust's own prophecies—his foresight was extraordinary—has been falsified. "Quand paraîtra," he wrote, "M. de Charlus, vous verrez tout le monde me tournera le dos et surtout les Anglais." Marcel Proust may rest in his grave. The English have not spurned him (although, to be sure, he is but half published yet), and in Mr. Scott Moncrieff he has found the perfect translator.—C.

**Mary Elizabeth Haldane**, edited by her Daughter. (Hodder and Stoughton, 5s.)

WE welcome the appearance of this little book, which is a record of a remarkable life and a remarkable woman. Mrs. Haldane of Cloan lived through a century of change without parallel in history. The picture she draws of her childhood, with its rigours and limitations, belongs to another epoch from the world in which our own young people jazz and take their ease. The primitive railway engine which frightened her pony as a child was a portent of that new order of science and machinery destined to revolutionise the world. There is no greater proof of the strength and quality of Mrs. Haldane's mind than her attitude to changes which bewilder some elderly people and appal others. Her character was too strong for unworthy fears; her faith too great to doubt the slow working of Providence behind apparent chaos. Our only regret is that the delightful personal reminiscences end too soon, and we wish that some picture of Mrs. Haldane's impressions in later years could have been given to us in her own language, for it is clear that in old age she was a shrewd and forcible critic of current events. Gifted though her children, Mrs. Haldane was the central figure in her family. Lord Haldane's little sketch of his mother



is a model of fine feeling and reserve. The home life at Cloan, of which we catch glimpses in this record of a hundred years, will take its place in history among those backgrounds which helped to mould the lives of famous men. For no estimate of Lord Haldane's career can ever be made without reference to the noble spirit which was its guiding influence.

**Dare to Be Wise**, by Violet Vanbrugh. (Hodder and Stoughton, 6s.)

'FROM the beginning determine to be generous, large-minded and fair in your work.' This is not only the advice that Miss Violet Vanbrugh gives to beginners, but the rule by which she herself evidently lives, for there is not a petty or spiteful word in this book that gives us a glimpse of a gifted, modest and lovable personality. The author is entirely free from the transparent vanity of those artists who write a book in order to put on record the compliments that they have received; it is only by reading very alertly between the lines that we can deduce the existence of compliments at all, and Miss Vanbrugh's aim in writing is quite clearly the genuine and disinterested one of helping those who are at the critical start of their careers. It is only at the end of the book that this help takes the form of definite precept; but there is at least as much to be learnt from the earlier chapters, in which the author relates something of the failures, successes and mistakes of her youth, and at the same time reveals how much patience, hard work, humility and pluck are necessary for the achievement of any worthy success. Her good fortune in working under Sir Henry Irving, Mrs. Kendal and Ada Rehan was fully earned; and there are many reminiscences of the great days of the Lyceum, and other things that will be to older readers

a breath of the sweet-scented manuscript of their youth, to younger ones a fascinating page of theatrical history.

**Across Unknown Australia**, by Michael Terry. (Jenkins, 15s.) IN *Across Unknown Australia* we have an account of a mad and adventurous journey from Cloncurry in Queensland to Broome in the northern part of Western Australia. The means of locomotion used for this amazing dash across Australia from east to west was an old and decrepit Ford. It says much for the stamina of the Ford and even more for the enthusiasm of the author and his companion that such a journey, much of it across unmapped country, was carried through to a successful conclusion in spite of exciting adventures and hair-breadth escapes. This is an eminently readable story of adventurous travel and should be widely read. In addition to the story of the journey, the author gives many interesting sidelights on the least known part of Australia, and proves by actual observation that much of the common report of a waterless desert is unfounded.

#### SELECTION FOR A LIBRARY LIST.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF SAMUEL PEPYS, edited by J. L. Tanner (Bell, 2 vols., 36s.); THROUGH THE BELGIAN CONGO, by Mrs. Diana Strickland (Hurst and Blackett, 18s.); AN AMATEUR IN AFRICA, by C. Lestock Reid (T. Fisher Unwin, 12s. 6d.); THE LAST CRUISE OF THE SHANGHAI, by F. De Witt Wells (Hurst and Blackett, 15s.); THE OLD VIC, by Cicely Hamilton and Lilian Baylis (Cape, 12s. 6d.); THE PLUMED SERPENT, by D. H. Lawrence (Secker, 7s. 6d.); THE CANTAB, by Shane Leslie (Chatto and Windus, 7s. 6d.); JERICHO SANDS, by Mary Borden (Heinemann, 7s. 6d.); OUR PARSON GOES TO PARIS, by Clément Vautel (Melrose, 7s. 6d.); THE FINAL COUNT, by "Sapper" (Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d.).

## CORRESPONDENCE

### CHURCHWARDENS' PAYMENTS FOR FOXES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—A *propos* Mr. W. T. Palmer's article in your number of January 16th, it was not, in the eighteenth century, necessary to go so far afield as Scotland or Wales to find cases of such payments. They appear to have been usual at Priorsdean in Hampshire, a small and distinctly lonely parish in the hills near Selborne and still a very out-of-the-way place to-day. The price seems to have been mostly 1s., but sometimes 6d. a head. I have kept the original spelling in all cases:

For ye year 1708.		
	s.	d.
Item Foxes to Rich Bettsworth etc.	4	6
For 1709		
For Foxes heads	6	6
& pd to Thomas Bettsworth for a foxes head	1	—
& for foxes heads	2	—
for the yeare 1710.		
Paid for Fox heds	10	—
for 1711		
Item paid for 2 foxes heads	1	—
Item paid for 4 foxes heads	2	—

and so on regularly at the rate of about four or five foxes a year till 1736. In 1734 two foxes and a "Bagger" are paid for, and in 1735 a fox and a "bagger." I am glad to say there are still "Baggers" near Priorsdean. After 1736 this item entirely ceases in the accounts. Can this be due to the rising popularity of fox hunting as a sport in the middle of the eighteenth century? At Frilsham in Berkshire, between 1769 and 1796, the churchwardens seem to have paid for sparrows at 2d. a dozen, for polecats at 6d. apiece, and for hedgehogs at 4d. apiece. I suppose the

comparatively high price on the poor hedgehogs was due to the old notion that they sucked cows.—ARTHUR BARING.

### A RECORD OF RAIN.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Having now kept a rain gauge here for a quarter of a century, it struck me that some of your readers might be interested to see the average fall for twenty-five years. I may mention that this place is two miles south-east of Bletchingley Village, 340ft. above sea level and on the wealden clay. The averages are reduced to the nearest point of three decimals for twenty-five years, 1901-25. January, 2.761ins.; February, 2.265ins.; March, 2.447ins.; April, 2.254ins.; May, 2.008ins.; June, 1.896ins.; July, 2.614ins.; August, 2.699ins.; September, 2.104ins.; October, 3.192ins.; November, 2.800ins.; December, 3.652ins.

#### NOTES.

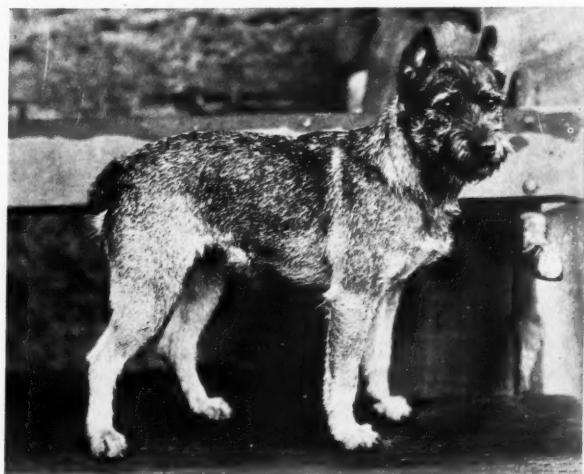
Days.	Year.	Inches.
182	1903	39.00
155	1915	37.86
188	1916	39.43
105	1921	16.05
170	1924	36.39
156	1925	32.36

Average fall for year, 30.688. Average number of wet days (for twenty three years, 1903-25 only), 162.782.—UVEDALE LAMBERT.

### A RARE BREED.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I send you a photograph of a wire-haired German Schnauzer. I should be very interested to hear if you know of many dogs of this breed in England, as I have not seen more than my own and one belonging to a celebrated soldier, who had his dog all through the war. I am expecting a litter of puppies from them,



A WIRE-HAIRED GERMAN SCHNAUZER.

and I thought it might interest some of your readers to see a photograph of my dog, which came from Vienna, and has a very long pedigree.—MARY MONTROSE.

### ANOTHER NEW BRITISH BIRD.

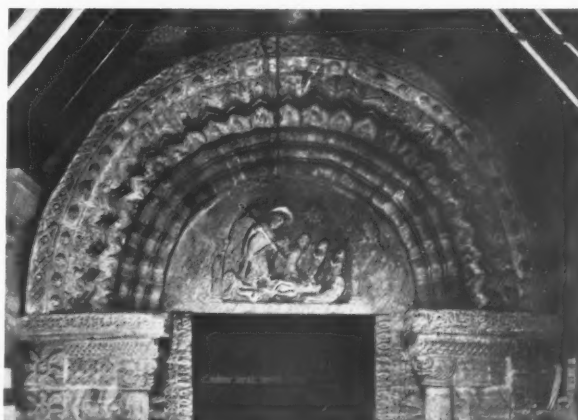
TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In your issue of November 7th I brought to the notice of your readers a new British bird in the Petchora pipit, discovered by Surgeon-Rear-Admiral J. H. Senhouse on Fair Island, Shetland. This island, so crossed by migrants, has yielded yet another bird, new to Great Britain, to the same ornithologist, in a specimen of Jerdon's reed-warbler (*Acrocephalus agricola*) which was seen on September 26th and secured on October 1st. There is only one other record of this bird in western Europe, *viz.*, from Heligoland. In Europe it breeds in the Crimea and the southern and central Urals, and is said also to have done so in the Danube delta, although this is doubtful. In Asia its breeding range extends from the European border through Turkestan to Kashmir and Nepal, and it winters throughout India, and has been recorded at this season in North-east Africa. In India it is well known as the paddy-field warbler, being found in such places in winter. In appearance the bird is like our marsh warbler, only smaller and having the third, fourth and fifth primaries emarginate, as compared with the third only of our species.—H. W. ROBINSON.

### FROM A GLOUCESTERSHIRE CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—This photograph shows the detail of the fine north doorway of Quenington Church in Gloucestershire. Both north and south doorways are finely enriched Norman, with tympana. The subject of the north door is "The Triumph of Christ over Satan and Death."—W. A. CALL.



THE NORTH DOOR AT QUENINGTON.

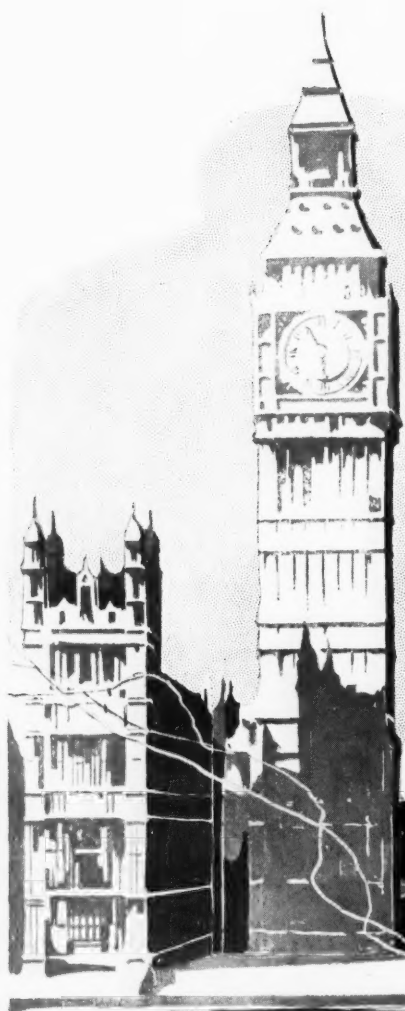




# Dewar's



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## "ASTRIDE" v. "SIDE-SADDLE."

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In my opinion, it is advantageous to the girl to be proficient in both styles of riding, one way undoubtedly helping the other. As regards the various points in favour of one style over the other, experience has led me to the following conclusion. Every girl should, when starting to ride (say from the age of five to fifteen), be taught astride. The principal reason being that it enables the child to get her balance and to move easily in the saddle. Secondly, it is easier to teach her to use her hands in this position, thus enabling her to become cognisant of the pony's action, to get into sympathy with, and to "get the feel" of her animal. Thirdly, during these years the

young girl is growing and developing; so the body should be kept in a straight, upright position, thus avoiding the perils of an enlarged hip, curvature of the spine and other displacements, which are the dangers resulting from incorrect and bad side-saddle riding. In a hilly country where there is no jumping, astride riding no doubt eases the horse, both as regards sore backs and in the weight carried. The side-saddle to-day is very much heavier than formerly, when the old-fashioned "dip" saddle was in vogue. It is now padded up to the straight seat, thus eliminating the unnatural and unhealthy position endured by our ancestors, but entailing, unfortunately, an increase in weight of about a stone in excess of the astride saddle. Now to the merits of the side-saddle. It is an incontrovertible fact that the

legs of girls and boys are differently shaped, and the muscles of the former are not, as a rule, so well developed, therefore not so strong; and, although balance is the prime factor in riding, there are instances, *viz.*: jumping, the management of a young or restive horse, sudden swerving, or shying, etc., when that quick, unconscious grip is called into play, and if found lacking, so often leads to disaster. In side-saddle riding, with the aid of the pomels, the force of the grip required for safety is so much less that the security is obtained with far less effort, the rider therefore acquiring more confidence and less rigidity. Also the risk of being rolled on, if thrown, is practically eliminated in these days by the use of the safety apron and patent release stirrup.—HORACE SMITH.

## O'ER GRASS AND FURROW

**A**LTHOUGH, in some parts of the galloping Shires, things have been held up by foot-and-mouth disease in the earlier part of the season and, later, by spells of frost and snow, there are some packs which have been in luck, among them the Warwickshire, the Belvoir and the Cheshire. The Cheshire certainly deserve all the good luck that Fate can possibly send them, for two years ago they were entirely blotted out for a whole season and hounds were hardly out of kennel after the cubbing. In Warwickshire they had been having the best of fun until the frost and Mr. Buckmaster's bad fall, and it is now certain that he will not be able to hunt again for a twelvemonth at least. This bad accident happened just after the unfortunate difference of opinion between himself and Mr. Portman, which led to their both resigning. Things go on under a committee for the present, but this is never very satisfactory. I hear that Mr. Portman will not carry on alone and, naturally, a country in which they hunt five days a week is a bit too big a burden for one pair of shoulders. Personally, I regret, as does everyone else who has hunted in Warwickshire, that this partnership has come to an end. I doubt whether, in any case, Mr. Buckmaster will resume the mastership. Mr. Portman is such a great hound enthusiast that he will also be a loss to the Warwickshire. It is due principally to his efforts and untiring energy that the present pack on the flags at Kineton is as good as it is. It is not so very long ago that the Warwickshire were not exactly what you would call "even," but now they are as good to look at in kennel as they are good to be with when they have the right kind of fox in front of them. The hard work necessary to top and tail a pack of hounds successfully, can only be realised by those who have had to take it on, yet when it has been done with knowledge, as it has in this case, how it repays all the trouble.

It is, of course, merely the enunciation of a truism to record that these hounds have always been a good pack in the field, but the best will deteriorate in time if measures are not taken to keep them level and if stallion hounds calculated to get the type required are not used. Hunting, as the Warwickshire do, four days a week and very often five, the task of keeping up the supply necessary to meet the demand is not a light one.

In Cheshire, Mr. W. H. Midwood, who is the owner of Silvo at a five-figure price, and with which horse all his friends wish him the best of luck when Aintree comes round in March, has been showing great sport, and will continue to do so just so long as a malign Fate permits him. Cheshire has been called "The Funker's Paradise," but the funkier before now has been disabused of this idea and has found that things are not always what they seem. Personally, I should say that the average obstacle in Cheshire might be called a gay deceiver, and is quite apt to put a horse and man on their backs if treated with flippancy. On the horse that knows his way over this country you may be able to "give rein to your youthful (or otherwise) ambition, sit down in your saddle and hold his head straight," but watch it, and do not believe all that you see and still less all that you hear! It is wisest to go fast at the harmless-looking fences, for there is usually a yawner beyond! I shall be with these hounds early in February.

People have not even now stopped talking about the great Belvoir Hunt from Clawson Thorns on January 9th. I was so fortunate as to see that hunt as far as about two miles this side of Staunton, where, like many more, the mare I rode was reduced to a trot and whinnying whenever we got near a farm. I do not believe in risking icy cold water and so had to harden my heart and let her have only about a couple of go-downs.

I see that there is a diversity of opinion as to the point, and also how far hounds ran. I make the point at least fourteen miles, and the other thing is more difficult to settle, but at a conservative estimate I think it must be about thirty miles. That is quite enough to be going on with and, very few of us getting our second horses, it became an absolute weariness in the flesh to go on. I make this hunt out to be quite as good a one as the great Waterloo run of 1866, in Jack Anstruther Thomson's days with the Pytchley. I do not believe any hounds ever travelled faster than the Belvoir bitch pack did over the Vale, and it will be a proud memory for the Master, Captain Marshall Roberts and Nimrod Capell, the huntsman; also, incidentally, for the gallant little Miss Rosemary Laycock, who certainly was the person closest to hounds when they threw up at Langar.

In many countries and in some more than others, Masters of Hounds are much exercised in their minds how to deal with the people who hunt on wheels—the "wheels" being, of course, the tyres of a motor car. This matter is one which is as difficult a one this season as it has been in the past. The roads belong to the Crown and not to the M.F.H., and all that the latter, therefore, can do, is to expostulate and politely ask the enormous motor brigade which nowadays

frequents the hunting countries to give hounds a chance and not spread and career all over the face of the country and get well in front of even the fox. In one country, which I will not name at present, many a good hunt has been spoilt recently by these headers of foxes, whose enthusiasm and anxiety to see everything has merely ended in their making it impossible for themselves or anyone else to see anything! The first essential of a fox hunt is naturally a fox, and so, if the mechanical transport brigade insist upon depriving hounds of a chance of hunting him, the performance has to stop and the curtain comes down automatically.

I have had numerous letters from M.F.H.s asking if an appeal cannot be made in COUNTRY LIFE to the motorist to exercise a bit more forbearance and keep well away until hounds have settled to the line of their quarry and, even then, go wide, so as to avoid heading him. Last season, in the Whaddon country, Lord Dalmeny was compelled to leave it to the motor division to say whether they or his hounds should hunt the fox, and if the former, then that he could not see much point in keeping his hounds out. I think his lordship was more than amply justified, for that is what it boils down to; we cannot have an Olympia motor show and fox hunting in the same picture. In another country last season, during the visit of a certain exalted personage, the chas-a-bancs purveyors were, I believe, offering their patrons "A Royal Fox Hunt, Five Shillings There and Back." If motorists will insist upon mobbing hounds as they are doing, then the only alternative will be to cease advertising fixtures and notify subscribers only by card.

On one occasion last season, when I was with a pack of hounds "somewhere in the Midlands," a low-flying aeroplane, which was out, possibly upon its lawful occasions, swooped down uncomfortably low over hounds when they were running. Mr. Jorrocks, as we know, said that he wished he were "a heagle 'overin' over them to see which 'ound 'ad the scent," and so forth, but an aeroplane is far more disconcerting than an eagle, as anyone who was out on the autumn manœuvres will no doubt gladly testify! So far, however, aeroplanes out hunting are not as numerous as motor cars, but it is quite possibly mere thoughtlessness which was the reason in each case. I would, however, appeal to motorists on behalf of Masters of Hounds and their fields to be a bit more considerate and realise that they spoil not only the enjoyment of others, but their own, by their present tactics. HARBOROUGH.



MISS MARJORIE LEIGH, DAUGHTER OF SIR JOHN LEIGH, M.P., AT A MEET OF THE CHIDDINGFOLD AT WITLEY PARK.

## FRENCH HORSES IN THE LINCOLN

IN view of the number of French horses entered in the Lincolnshire Handicap, to be decided on March 24th, and the important part which French-trained candidates have played in the last two Lincolns, I thought it might interest readers to know something about the careers of those around which most interest centres. There has been a good deal of criticism of the system of handicapping horses sent from across the Channel. There is very much to be said in favour of the principle that if a French horse has never run in England, nor against English horses, he should be treated as an unknown quantity. Obviously, in those circumstances, the handicapper can have no reliable guide to the form in so far as English racing is concerned, and, consequently, there would be every justification for him dealing with such horses on the basis of weight for age.

The following observations are based upon information supplied by a friend who is thoroughly familiar with the form of French horses through what has happened in France. The owner of Sir Gallahad III, with such memorable ease winner of the Lincolnshire Handicap of 1924, can be represented by either Ptolemy II or Æthelstan. Of the pair my friend has a distinct preference for Ptolemy II. I think I have previously alluded to the extraordinary precautions which were taken to protect this colt from the possibility of any outside interference when he was sent over to compete in the Derby at Epsom last summer. I merely recall attention to the fact to emphasise the high opinion that must have been held of him. The fact that he figured inconspicuously at Epsom will speak for itself. Incidentally, he may have been handicapped on that running, which might be very much in his favour.

### PTOLEMY II AND ÆTHELSTAN.

Ptolemy II, when racing in France, was beaten by Faraway in the French Two Thousand Guineas before being sent to Epsom. He afterwards ran unplaced in the Grand Prix de Paris, but in his next effort he won a good race at Maisons-Laffitte over a straight course of ten furlongs. He then beat Cyrus, Nid d'Or and four others. Nid d'Or subsequently won the Prix du Conseil Municipal, decided over a mile and a half. In this race Ptolemy II was unplaced. He met with a similar fate when competing in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, but he apparently has a partiality for the course at Maisons-Laffitte. At all events, on September 23rd he won the Gold Cup—again over ten furlongs straight—by a neck from Fresette (rec. 9lb.), Sous Prefet, Nid d'Or, Golden Hope, Condover and others. Thus, if there is one thing which the three year old career of Ptolemy II goes to prove it is that he is seen at his best over a straight course of about a mile to a mile and a quarter. He is a long-striding horse, and my friend considers that his action will be suited to the Lincoln course. That consideration undoubtedly has an important influence upon his judgment as to the peculiar merits of the two horses. I need not go through the whole of the performances of the stable companion Æthelstan, but can content myself with the expression of my informant's opinion that this horse requires a longer course than a mile to be seen at his best. He is a good, honest horse, nevertheless, and, although he had a hard season in 1925, his form was consistently good. It might be interesting to point out that at Le Tremblay in April last he won over a mile, with Masked Marvel, the winner of the Cambridgeshire last season, placed fourth. Generally speaking, however, his successes were gained over longer distances, and he may be heard of in connection with some of the other important handicaps to be decided in England.

Now we come to Mr. Macomber's trio. He has entered Brumaire, Statheros and Sun God II, and, remembering that he won the big double event at Newmarket in the autumn with Forseti and Masked Marvel, his selection is likely to have a big following, particularly among French folk. At Le Tremblay last April Brumaire beat a good class field of sixteen in a race over seven furlongs. He did not attract a great deal of attention again until October, when, after winning a race at St. Cloud, he accomplished his best performance by beating Tapin by a neck. That was over seven furlongs, which will be sufficient indication to students of English racing that he should be capable of "getting" the Lincoln mile.

The name of Statheros is familiar to followers of English racing, as he used to be trained in this country. After a series of indifferent performances he showed signs of running into form as the autumn approached. In October he ran third in a ten furlongs race at Maisons-Laffitte to two distinctly useful three year olds. In November, on the same course, he was second in a field of twelve to Le Triomphe, and he finished the season with a victory over sixteen others representative of good class in an eleven furlongs race at St. Cloud. Sun God II ran in England last season without adding laurels to his reputation, and if Mr. Macomber is represented at Lincoln my friend concludes that it will be by Brumaire.

First Edition did not reveal his best form in France until towards the end of the season. Most English readers will be keenly interested to have a reliable assessment of the merits of Coram as based upon his running in France. I have every reason for believing that Coram did not fulfil expectations in the Cambridgeshire at Newmarket, notwithstanding the fact that he finished fourth to Masked Marvel. His position

in the Lincolnshire Handicap is, of course, attributable to the form he showed on that occasion. My friend is emphatic in the expression of his opinion that Coram is a "class" horse. Furthermore, and this is a most important consideration, he regards him as a horse likely to come to hand in the early part of the season. He gained three successive victories over ten furlongs and a mile. Among those he beat were The Sirdar and Brumaire. In August he easily accounted for Pitchcoury and Faraway (the latter having won The Guineas) over a mile. He was not so successful when raced over distances longer than a mile and a quarter, and one is forced to the conclusion that, of all the French horses entered in the Lincoln, Coram is the most likely to come up to the required standard.

The most important, and certainly the most interesting half of the National Hunt season is about to be entered upon, and, providing the weather conditions do not enforce a repetition of periodical interruption, there should be many races, steeplechase and hurdle, which should be well worth watching. At Windsor last week we saw an interesting Grand National candidate in Jack Horner win the Borough Steeplechase over three miles. After the heavy rains which had dispersed the snow it was only to be expected that the going should be exceptionally heavy. To some of the competitors the distance would seem nearer ten miles than three, such would be the extent to which their stamina was tested. But Jack Horner revelled in the mud. His jumping closely approaches perfection, and the longer the journey the better are his natural qualities suited, for he can, literally, go on for ever. When he belonged to that enthusiastic sportsman Mr. M. D. Blair he was trained by W. Payne at Epsom. This gentleman rode him in last year's National, and although the horse was baulked at one of the fences, he completed the course and finished seventh. Mr. Blair, as a matter of fact, made several sporting bets with his friends that he would complete the course on Jack Horner, and he was delighted to receive the money thus won. Mr. K. Mackay has since secured possession of the horse, and he is now in H. Leader's stable at Newmarket. Young Tom Leader rode a well judged race on the horse at Windsor, but he will, of course, be required for Sprig, trained by his father at Aintree, if all goes well with his preparation.

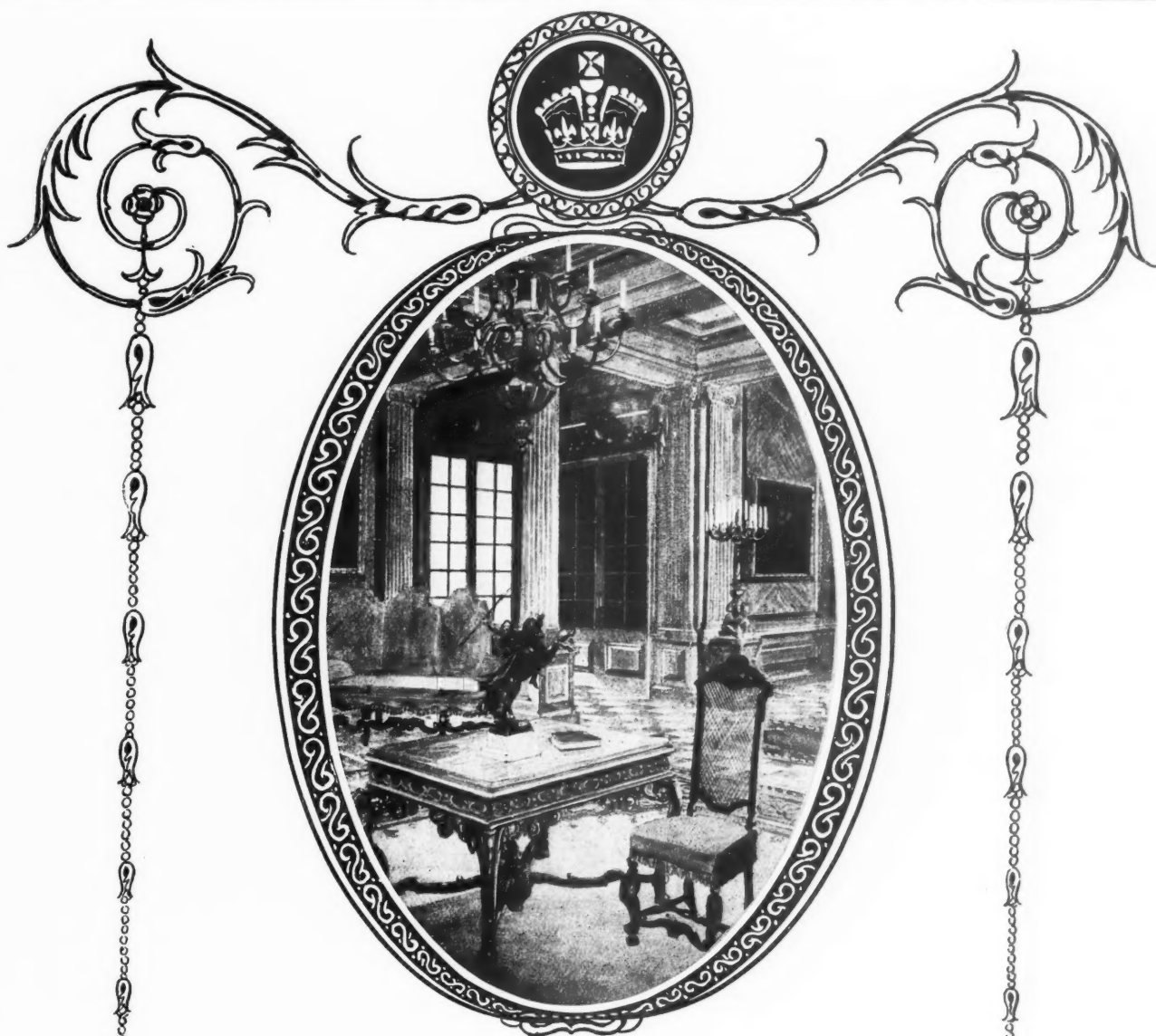
There is every reason to believe that J. M. Bell, who has a big reputation for the successes achieved with good class hurdlers—we all remember Trespasser—is going to play a prominent part in some of the important hurdle races to be decided during the next month or so. Most people who were at Windsor made a most favourable note of Mr. P. P. Gilpin's Man-at-Arms. That was the first time the horse had been over hurdles in public, and although he did not win, the experience would be beneficial, and it will be surprising if he does not place a valuable prize to the credit of his owner, who is still identified with the Clarendon training establishment at Newmarket. Another of Bell's charges who has the reputation of being a smart hurdler is Peeping Tom.

When Lord Beaverbrook returns from a holiday we may expect him to win a few races under National Hunt rules. Captain Percy Whitaker trains a useful hurdler for him in Montpelier. Now that Great Care has struck winning form—and there have been few more convincing victories than when this horse beat Lord Glanely's Treasurer and others at Windsor—Mr. Whitaker should have a good line as to current hurdling form.

### SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

The annual volume of the *Racing Calendar*, published by Messrs. Weatherby, contains interesting statistics dealing with flat racing during the season of 1925, in addition to a complete return of last year's racing under Jockey Club Rules. It shows that altogether 4,690 horses ran during the season, which is not only an increase of 104 over the previous year's figures, but constitutes a record. The total is made up as follows: for two year olds, 1,633; three year olds, 1,175; four year olds, 712; and five year olds and upwards, 1,170. It is interesting to note, as showing what giant strides have been made during the past century, that in 1827 (no official figures are given for 1825) only 1,166 horses ran during the season, viz., two year olds, 142; three year olds, 361; four year olds, 210; and five year olds and upwards, 453. Another interesting table records the fact that altogether 1,837 races were run over different distances in Great Britain and 531 in Ireland, the first named total being seven in excess of 1924, and this despite the fact that the three-day Manchester November Meeting was abandoned. The total value won in stakes in England was £715,295, which is slightly less than in the previous season, owing to the abandonment of the Manchester fixture, while the respective figures for Ireland and Scotland were £71,325 and £30,724, both of which totals are a slight decrease from those of twelve months ago. The record amount for Ireland was reached in 1921, when the stake money aggregated £93,035. It is interesting to note that in England last season the amount won in handicaps was £285,449; in selling races (other than handicaps), £59,501; and in weight-for-age races, £370,345, the last named two totals being slightly in advance of those of last year. The statistics throughout bear ample testimony to the continued prosperity of the Turf. B.





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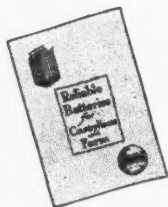
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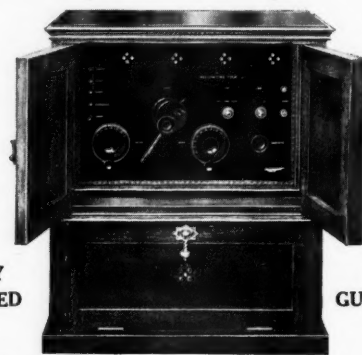
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# WIRELESS IN THE COUNTRY HOUSE

## THE VALVE PROBLEM.

IN a previous article upon the choice of a receiving set we saw that a valve may have to perform three quite different duties. If it is used as a high-frequency amplifier, its business is to magnify the tiny impulses oscillating hundreds of thousands or even millions of times a second which the aerial brings in. It must pass on to the next valve impulses which are an exact copy of those received, except that their size is considerably greater. The rectifier groups or blends these extremely rapid impulses into lower frequencies that are within the limits of audibility; this valve also amplifies to some extent. By the time that the grouped impulses arrive at the note magnifier their magnitude is considerable, owing to the amplification which they have undergone in their passage through the previous valves. The note magnifier then must be able to cope with impulses of large size, whose frequency lies between sixteen and about 10,000 a second. Should these valves be not quite up to their work, they will be overloaded by the large impulses that they receive. This means that the impulses will be mutilated or deformed and that distortion will be present in the output of the loud-speaker.

It is quite possible to make one valve perform all these duties fairly well; only a short time ago, in fact, the majority of receiving sets employed the same class of valve throughout. This was known as the general purpose valve, and, like the proverbial "jack of all trades, master of none," it was moderately efficient in all positions in the set, but excelled in none. Nowadays general purpose valves are still manufactured, but all makers produce at least two specialised types at the same price. The first of these is intended for high-frequency amplification; the second for note magnification, where no great volume of sound is required. At present there are no special rectifiers, this function being efficiently performed by one or other of the types mentioned. Where the set is intended primarily for loud-speaker reproduction, as will almost invariably be the case in the country house, the last note magnifier, at any rate, should be a highly specialised type, known as the power amplifier. The first low-frequency valve may be an ordinary note magnifier, but it is often better to make this also a power amplifier. The power amplifier, which is also known sometimes as the "loud-speaker valve," is designed to give pure and undistorted reproduction of strong signals. Owing to its special construction, it will not be overloaded, provided that it is properly used, when called upon to deal with impulses of considerable magnitude.

So far, we have discussed valves in relation to their fitness for the kind of work that they have to do in the receiving set. We come next to a point which is often of the utmost importance in the country house. This is the question of current consumption. In their advertisements valve makers specify the voltage and the amperage required by the various valves that they turn out. The volt is the electrical measure of pressure, and corresponds very closely with the "head" of water. The ampere is the unit of quantity and corresponds, to continue the analogy of water, with gallons per second. The voltage of an accumulator depends upon the number of cells, connected in series, which it contains. Thus, no matter what its size, a single-cell accumulator gives a pressure of two volts, and each additional cell increases the pressure by two volts. Upon the size, and not the number, of the cells depends the amount of amperes that the battery will supply. An analogy with steam will serve to make this clear. The pressure of steam in two boilers, one only a few inches in length and the other of great size, may be the same; but whereas the small one can deliver only sufficient steam to work a little model engine, the larger one will supply enough to provide the power required by a whole factory. Accumulators are rated according to their voltage and the amount of electricity that can be stored in each of their cells. Thus, a six-volt fifty ampere-hour battery can store sufficient electricity to supply, with a pressure of six volts, one ampere for fifty hours, or two amperes for twenty-five hours at one charge.

The amount of current which a wireless set will consume depends upon the nature of the filaments used in its valves. The cheaper class of valve obtainable to-day is the "bright emitter," whose filament must be run at a temperature high enough to bring it to incandescence. Valves of this kind require, as a rule, about three-quarters of an ampere apiece, with a voltage of four, while bright emitter power valves consume about an ampere at six volts. Thus, a five-valve set fitted with bright emitters throughout, and using a power valve in the last holder, would draw about four amperes from the accumulator. Since the rate of discharge should never exceed one-tenth of the actual capacity of the battery—it is better to have a much greater margin than this—the smallest accumulator that could be used with such a receiving set would be a six-volt forty ampere-hour, which would give ten hours working at one charge. If the receiving set were in use on an average of three hours a day, then an eighty ampere-hour battery would be required to give approximately a week's use at one charge, and this would be out of use for at least a day and a night while it was being recharged. The bright emitter valve, then, is not suited for country house use, unless there is no difficulty at all about having the accumulator recharged periodically. Even with those who have

facilities for charging, this kind of valve is becoming less and less popular, since, though it gives excellent results, it is distinctly uneconomical.

The dull emitter valve, though considerably more expensive than the bright to install, costs far less to run, for its current requirements are much smaller. It was discovered some time ago that by treating filaments in certain ways they can be made to emit a satisfactory stream of electrons at quite low temperatures; some of the modern dull emitters work with their filaments so dim that even in a darkened room it may be difficult to detect any glow from them. The less heat required the smaller will be the current consumed, and there are on the market to-day valves whose filaments take less than one-tenth of the current needed by the bright emitter. This means that, for a given receiving set fitted with such valves, the accumulator need only have one-tenth of the capacity required for bright emitters, or, alternatively, that a given battery will work one set of valves ten times as long as the other.

Dull emitters fall into three wide classes, each of which contains the specialised and power amplifier types mentioned in an earlier paragraph. The first class are those designed to work from a single cell accumulator giving a terminal pressure of two volts. These valves consume, as a rule, about one-third of an ampere apiece for the specialised types, while the power valves require just under half an ampere. For a five-valve set, using one power valve, the current required is, therefore, a little more than one and a half amperes, so that a two volt forty ampere-hour battery will work the set for eight or nine days if it is in use for an average of three hours a day. The second class of dull emitter is that designed for working off a six-volt battery, and here the current consumption is slightly less than it is with valves of the first class. It averages about a quarter of an ampere a valve, which means that a five-valve set will draw one and a quarter amperes from the battery and that approximately eleven days' working will be provided by an actual capacity of forty-ampere-hours.

The third class of dull emitter valves is probably that which will appeal most to those who live in the country. These valves are designed to work from four-volt accumulators and their current consumption is amazingly small. It works out at only .06 ampere for the specialised types and from .12 ampere to .25 ampere for power valves. A five-valve set equipped with this kind of dull emitter will consume little more than one-third of an ampere; its total current requirements will be only about half those of a single-valve set using a bright emitter. A four-volt forty ampere-hour accumulator will run such a set, working three hours daily, for about six weeks.

The coming of the ".06" valve, as this class is called, has made an enormous difference to the popularity of wireless, since quite small accumulators can now be used, and recharging is necessary only at long intervals. Even in remote parts of the country where it is altogether impossible to have accumulators recharged, the valve set can now be used, for, owing to their small current consumption, ".06" valves can be worked from dry cells. The accumulator should always be used where possible, since its voltage remains constant until just before recharging is required; the voltage of the dry cell, on the other hand, is always slowly falling off while current is being drained from it, though it will pick up again if the cell is given a rest. This means that when an accumulator is used the rheostats require no further adjustment once the correct setting for them has been found, but with dry cells small adjustments must be made at frequent intervals while reception is in progress.

Though the dull emitter valve is a good deal more costly than the bright, it quickly saves its cost and is far more economical in the long run. One important point is that the filaments of bright valves are shorter lived, owing to their high working temperature, than those of dull emitters. From the former we may expect about 700 working hours, that is, roughly, two hours a day for a year. The latter should have a working life quite fifty per cent. longer. Nor must it be left out of account that the higher price of the dull emitter valves is offset to a large extent by the small cost of the accumulator needed to work them. If we come to actual figures for a year's working we shall find that they show a large balance in favour of the dull emitter. For the purpose of our calculations, we will take two five-valve receiving sets each using specialised valves throughout. We will imagine the first set to be fitted with bright emitters and the second to use dull emitters of the ".06" type. Power valves are not included, since those of the bright emitter type differ so greatly in their cost. The five bright emitter valves at 8s. 6d. each will come to £2 2s. 6d., and the six-volt eighty ampere-hour accumulator needed will cost about £4 10s. If the set is used for three hours daily, the battery will require recharging once a week, at a cost of about 2s. 6d. each time. The first year's expenses for bright emitters are thus:

	£	s.	d.
Five valves	2	2	6
Accumulator	4	10	0
Charging	6	10	0
Total	13	2	6

The five dull emitters at 18s. 6d. will cost £4 12s. 6d., and the four-volt forty ampere-hour accumulator needed for running them will come to about £1 15s. Only nine charges at, say, 2s., will be needed during the year. The total cost, then, is:

	£	s.	d.
Five valves .. .. .	4	12	6
Accumulator .. .. .	1	15	0
Charging .. .. .	0	18	0
Total .. .. .	£5	45	6

There is thus a clear saving of £5 17s. on the first year, without taking into account the fact that the bright valves

would probably require renewal before the end of the period. When the dull emitter was first introduced many were prejudiced against it, not believing that it could be so efficient as valves of the older type. This idea is now quite exploded; in fact, many of the outstanding feats of long-distance reception recorded from time to time are performed with the aid of dull emitters. For country use, and, in fact, for amateur use in general, the dull emitter valve has everything to recommend it. In the country those of the ".06" class are probably to be preferred to all others owing to the facilities which they give for efficient reception with a minimum of trouble and expense.

R. W. H.

## THE ESTATE MARKET

# HAMPSHIRE SPORTING ESTATE SOLD

THE Hampshire seat, Longwood, a mansion designed in 1880 by Mr. Devey in the Elizabethan style, with over 3,400 acres, five miles from Winchester, has been sold by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., on behalf of Mr. C. F. G. R. Schwerdt. The purchaser, who intends to reside there, was represented by Messrs. Rawlence and Squarey.

As a sporting property Longwood is first-rate, and capable of being considerably enhanced in that respect, if desired. There are nearly 1,000 acres of woodland, and the farms yield an annual income exceeding £2,000. The house is admirably arranged, and the architect was able to incorporate in it choice panelling and carving—indeed, the ornamentation of one of the rooms is said to include old panelling and carving, of which only nine rooms were known to exist when Longwood drew its enrichments from far and wide.

The park of 180 acres has the advantage of being entirely free from any footpaths or other public rights of way, and the whole estate is in a ring fence. Messrs. John D. Wood and Co.'s client has always kept the estate in first-rate condition, and the equipment of cottages and buildings is on an adequate scale.

### CHESHIRE ESTATES SOLD.

THE sale of Haughton Hall, Tarporley, is announced by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, thus completing the sales on the estate, which originally extended to 1,533 acres. The Hall is one of the best known hunting boxes in Cheshire.

The Rev. C. E. Blencowe has instructed Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, in conjunction with the Country Gentlemen's Association, to offer the principal portion of Marston St. Lawrence estate, between Brackley and Banbury, by auction next March. The property includes twelve dairy farms and extends to 1,188 acres.

The estate of Garvald on the border of Peebles-shire and Lanarkshire, has been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. The property, near Dolphinton, extends to 2,130 acres and includes Garvald House, farms and grouse shooting on the Pentlands.

Mrs. Jackson has instructed Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley to offer Wychmour, with 6 acres, on the hills between Hastings and Battle.

Messrs. Simmons and Sons and Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, have arranged to work in association. Messrs. Simmons and Sons have, in addition to the management of important estates, agricultural connections, more particularly in the Home Counties and the south and west of England, and are secretaries of the Royal Counties' Agricultural Society and Royal East Berks Horse Show, the former through their Basingstoke partner, Mr. E. S. W. Dale.

### KENT AND WEALDEN SALES.

LOCAL sales of large estates have been remarkably successful in Kent and Sussex, especially during the last few months and, in the course of an interesting review of the market in the *Kentish Estates Journal*, Mr. Alfred J. Burrows (Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley) remarks: "Established fruit farms and plantations have sold wonderfully well, and there have been some notable realisations of this description of property. In particular, the Bapchild Court estate, in the Sittingbourne district, may be quoted. Here, cherry orchards realised up to £275 an acre, and the estate of 682 acres, a large part of which was not planted with fruit at all, realised £66,725. The fruit crop has been patchy,

both as to hard and soft fruits. In one case of a good crop of apples, 51 acres were sold on the trees for a net sum of £2,200. In the timber market ash and larch are in request. Oak has only made low prices, except where it is of large size. For really good chestnut plantations, of about 12 years' growth, prices up to £47 10s. per acre have been recorded. The demand for large poles for wirework for hop gardens, and for the popular cleft chestnut fencing, continues unabated, but low class mixed underwood is almost unsaleable. Among the more important local sales during the year may be noted outlying portions of Hothfield estate near Ashford, 780 acres; part of the Cobham Hall estate of Lord Darnley, 1,754 acres; Newick Park estate, Sussex, of 752 acres; the remaining portions of the Combe Bank estate, Sevenoaks; Ely Place, Frant, 775 acres; Harville Farm, Wye, including the race course; and Saltwood Castle.

### DEMAND FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.

DURFOLD HALL, Dunsfold, a medium-sized residence in 120 acres, recently offered by auction by Messrs. Constable and Maude, has been sold by them, in conjunction with Messrs. Nightingale, Page and Bennett. Another property recently offered by auction by the firm, Stanners Hill Manor, Chobham, has found a purchaser by private treaty. Horsgate, Cuckfield, a modern Tudor house, in 100 acres and commanding delightful views of the Downs, is included in their list; as is Park Hill, Lyndhurst, a charming property on the edge of the New Forest, extending to 50 acres, which they have disposed of, in conjunction with Messrs. Wm. Willett, Limited. The Home Farm, Ashridge, 250 acres; Linden House, Bishopton; Danns, Cross-in-Hand; and The Cottage, North Tawton, 20 acres are in their current sales.

Messrs. Constable and Maude have in their February auction The Hermitage, Snarestone; Wetley Abbey, Stoke-on-Trent; Packham, Fordingbridge; and Tara Devi, Bexhill-on-Sea. The list of London transactions includes the sale and re-sale of No. 8, Street's Mews; No. 18, Hays Mews and the sale of No. 38, Park Lane, an exceptionally fine house, containing beautiful panelling.

### HOUSES NEAR GOLF LINKS.

THE greatly enhanced value of residential properties, if golf is to be had near them, is shown in the case of two fine houses, which have just changed hands through the agency of Wilson and Co. This firm have sold Broadstone, one of the houses on the Royal Ashdown Forest links, the purchaser being represented by Daniel Watney and Sons. They have purchased for a client a well situated property, Bodens Ride, adjoining the clubhouse on the Swinley links. In each case the price has been far in excess of ordinary market values, owing to the proximity of the first tee. Two properties sold by Wilson and Co., subsequent to auction, are Echo Hurst, Guildford, and Scots Hill House, Rickmansworth. They have also sold Peters, Rusper, a property of 150 acres on the Surrey and Sussex borders.

Ashe Park estate, Overton, Hampshire, has been sold privately by Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock, in conjunction with Messrs. Mudge and Baxter. The estate comprises 650 acres, including 135 acres of woodlands, the home farm and Upper Ashe Farm. The residence is old, with modern additions, and there are cottages.

Wickham Place, Hurstpierpoint, which was submitted with 15½ acres by Messrs. Whatley, Hill and Co., in conjunction with Messrs. Winkworths, has been sold by these firms. The house, built in 1921, was planned to

provide labour-saving devices. Mr. H. B. Creswell, A.R.I.B.A., was the architect, and Sussex style was closely followed. The property came into the market owing to the owner, for whom Messrs. Whatley, Hill and Co., acted, having acquired Michelham Priory.

Mr. Cooper-Dean has decided to sell a portion of his Littledown estate, which faces the Queen's Park golf links, and has instructed Messrs. Fox and Sons to sell sixty sites in April. The firm are to sell, by order of the executors of the late Miss Jackson, the freehold residence known as Plas Pinwydd, Bournemouth, adjoining Meyrick Park golf links.

### HERONTYCE SOLD.

THE beautiful residential estate known as Herontyce, East Grinstead, situated 500ft. above sea level, overlooking Ashdown Forest, has been purchased, for a client, by Messrs. Collins and Collins. The property, in a ring fence, has 230 acres of well timbered parkland, including a model farm, another farm and cottages. The house, a replica of a Tudor manor house of charm and character, is of stone with an old Sussex slab roof.

The residential property, known as The Knipp, Chiddingfold, a modern residence farmery, cottages and land, has been sold by Messrs. C. Bridger and Son, acting jointly with Messrs. Ralph Pay and Taylor.

North Lodge and Pay Gate, St. Leonards, which formed the picturesque archway connecting Upper and Lower Maze Hill, St. Leonards, and was at one time the northern entrance to St. Leonards, Pay Gate then being a toll house, have been sold by Messrs. John Bray and Sons, for the executors of the late Sir Rider Haggard.

Messrs. Adams and Watts have disposed of No. 53, Queen's Gate, for the late Colonel Wolrige-Gordon's representative. Other residences disposed of by this firm include Nos. 108, Sloane Street; 12, Hobart Place; 43, Cadogan Square; 21, Ovington Gardens; 11, West Eaton Place; and No. 5, Sloane Gardens, the last named in conjunction with Messrs. Freyberg.

### HAVERHOLME'S EARLY OWNERS.

HAVERHOLME PRIORY, due to come under the hammer of Messrs. Densham and Lambert and Messrs. Earl and Lawrence at Sleaford this week, was in the hands of Mr. Joseph Stower on behalf of Lord Winchelsea in 1921. It was illustrated and described in COUNTRY LIFE (Vol. XIII, page 112). Early in the twelfth century the Cistercians settled at Hufre Holm or Hafre Holm, an island of 300 acres in a fork of the river Slea, but dampness drove them away. Gilbertines succeeded them in the tenure and succeeded also in overcoming the dampness, first draining the land and then putting up a very extensive establishment. Henry VIII granted the estate to Lord Clinton, whose family was followed by the Abdys. In 1763 Sir Samuel Gordon bought it. Early last century the second baronet greatly altered the house, encasing it with Ancaster stone and forming the lofty terraced garden. Haverholme is a well proportioned house. Some of the stone coffins of the monks who transformed Haverholme from a marshy waste into what is now a pleasant and healthy estate, are to be seen on the ground near the house. Tastes may differ as to whether these objects are really an adornment, though they may adorn a moral and point a tale. However, this is a trifling detail, and decent re-interment of the old coffins would be an easy matter if a buyer of the property did not care to have these reminders of mortality ever before him in the grounds.

ARBITER.





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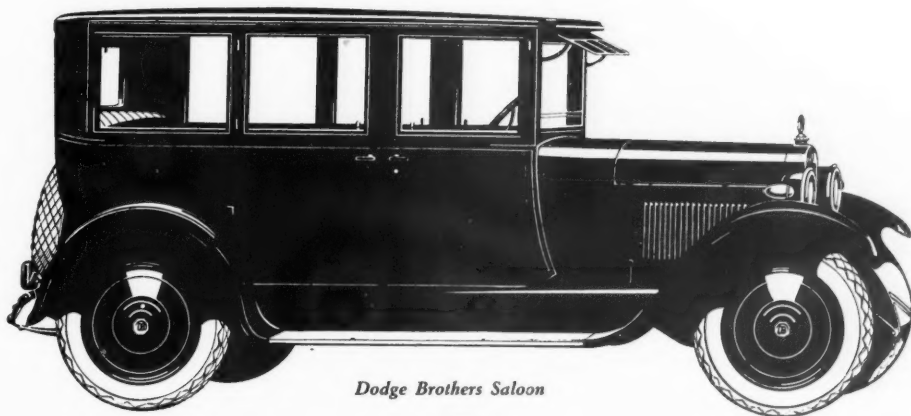
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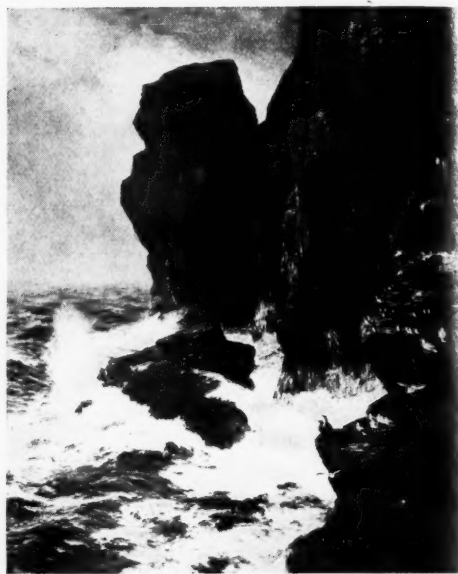
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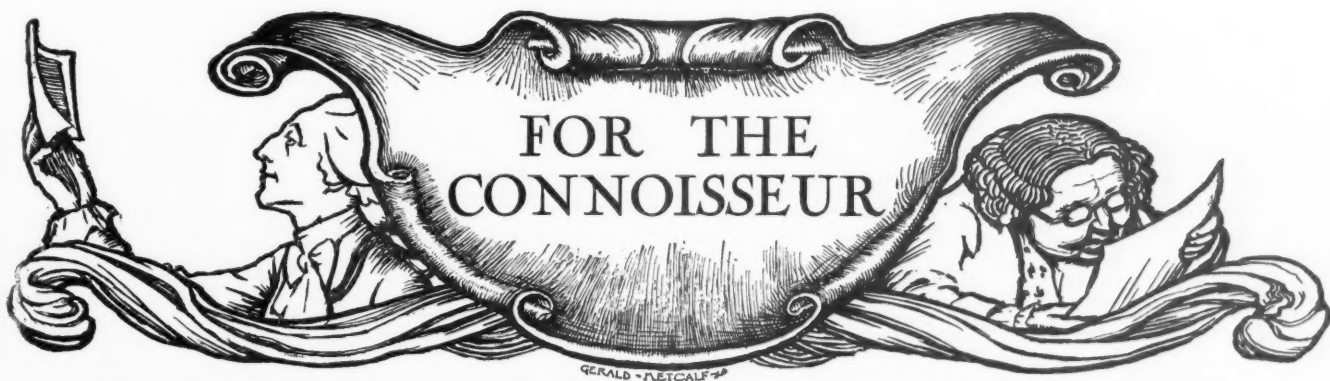
Sunday Morning, by J. F. Herring, Senr.



Le Mariage de Convenance, by Sir W. Q. Orchardson, R.A.

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## OLD ENGLISH GLASS: ON CERTAIN TYPES OF STEM— WITH DISCURSIONS

**I** SUPPOSE even people of the most conservative tendencies (I do not include the inhabitants of Dayton, Ohio, U.S.A.) have heard of and, to a certain extent, when not unduly pressed by a rabid antagonist, have agreed with the doctrine of the "Survival of the Fittest." This is hard to controvert in nature. But does the same hold good among the Arts? By Arts I here mean Handicrafts. A machine that turns out so many gross of articles a day, all more alike than the most similar of peas in pods, is outside all argument, having no soul to be saved and no spirit to be broken, save that of "damnable iteration"; but among human handicrafts it seems hard to give any reason why one pattern should persist and another, to all perception just as appropriate and beautiful, after a short life depart into the limbo of the forgotten. Perhaps the gods loved it too well and it died young.

However this may be, there are certain types which thrive in the battle of life, while all around them their contemporaries are falling. What I have in mind is the curious persistence of two types of wineglass stem made by artists of blessed memory, to whom we are indebted for those beautiful, but fragile memorials of an age not otherwise remarkable for taste.

The birth, or rather the Renaissance, of English glass dates from the day when first some unknown experimenter mixed lead with the other ingredients of his crucible and found as a result a metal, clear and weighty, which refused to be tortured into fantastic shapes like the lighter glass of Venice, but which, by some innate virtue of its own, fell naturally into pure form.



1.—SWEETMEAT GLASS WITH DOUBLE OGEE BOWL AND SHOULDERED STEM.  
Height, 6½ ins. Circa 1730.

Having obtained the ideal medium, the English glassblower had a clear field for experiment as to the capabilities of the new metal, and he gave his imaginative powers free rein.

The date of this Renaissance may be placed somewhere at the close of the seventeenth century, and from that time for fifty years or so, during what may be called the Baluster Stem period, the glassblower, unhampered by precedent, revelled in a riot of form only checked by the character of the material and his own artistic sense of propriety. We see bowl, stem and foot of every shape and size, but among the stems stand out two, very different in contour, but similar in their persistence. One, and that the more tenacious, has, I regret to say, Teutonic forebears, and is saddled with the name "Silesian stem." Those true patriots who, on principle, maintain that no good thing can come out of Germany—or what once was Germany—may comfort their minds by calling it a shouldered stem, which has the advantage both of politely ignoring its ancestry and being descriptive of its shape; and so a shouldered stem let it be.

In my own small collection I have this stem represented in a goblet beneath a cone-shaped receptacle which only the hardened heads of the three-bottle-men could stand being recharged often (Fig. 2), and in several sorts of sweetmeat glasses, those glasses about which controversy has raged since collecting old English glass became a fashionable craze, to the detriment of the needy collector who sees his hoped-for prey rising far above the range of his puny weapons, only to be brought down by the long range choke bores of the opulent. Some say these glasses were for wine,



2.—BALUSTER GOBLET WITH SHOULDERED STEM.  
Height, 8½ ins. Circa 1730.



3.—SWEETMEAT GLASS WITH CUT BOWL AND SHOULDERED STEM.  
Height, 6½ ins. Circa 1750.



4.—SWEETMEAT GLASS OR GOBLET, SHOULDERED STEM.  
Height, 6½ ins. Circa 1740.

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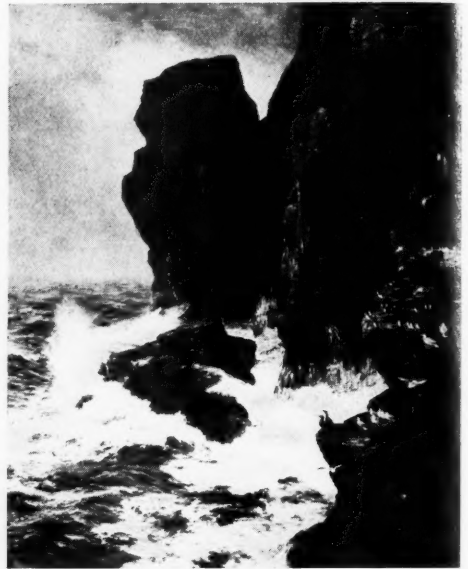
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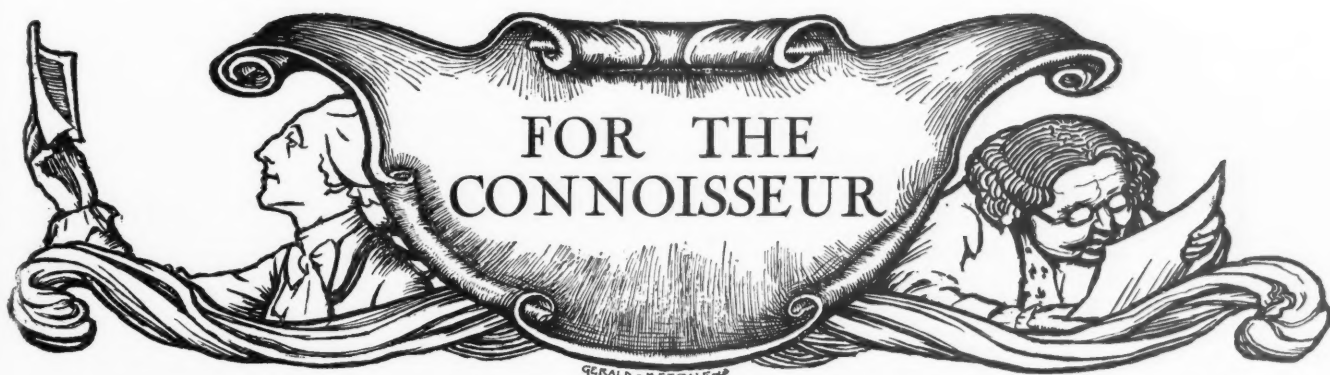
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4.—SWEETMEAT GLASS OR GOBLET,  
SHOULDERED STEM.  
Height, 6½ ins. Circa 1740.



5.—CANDLESTICK. SHOULDERED STEM, KNUCKLED FOOT.

Height, 9 ins. Circa 1750.

6.—GOLD-FISH BOWL WITH BALUSTER COLLARED STEM.

Height, 9½ ins.; weight, 3 lb. 15 oz. 1740-50.

7.—BALUSTER GOBLET, COLLAR AND BALL STEM.

Height, 8½ ins. Circa 1720.

and for champagne at that. The opposition as stoutly maintain that they were for the home-made sweetmeats, whose recipes were so carefully guarded by the châtelaine to whom the mysteries of the still-room were as an open book; and others, taking that safe but dull route, the *via media*, say that both are right and both are wrong, that those glasses from which you can drink are goblets and those from which you cannot are sweetmeat glasses; but how about those from which you can drink comfortably without endangering your shirt front, and also can extract sugar plums with decorum? Here we have the case of Hogarth *versus* Jelly-glass once more, upon which, personally, I postpone judgment *sine die*, and content myself with giving figures of the claimants, Figs. 1, 3 and 4.

To return once more to the fold from which we have wandered in chase of the fugitive sweetmeat glass, the shouldered stem also shows itself again in comports (Fig. 8, upper), in which, as in sweetmeat glasses, it is without doubt the most usual form of stem, and persists even to this day. I saw in Brighton, not so long ago, in the window of a glass and crockery shop just at the entrance to the—well, to a thoroughfare where the amateur with more cash than experience should walk warily—a whole shelf stacked with comports differing in no way but in the quality of the metal from their forefathers of 170 years earlier. There they were, shouldered stem, domed and folded foot and all, for sale in the ordinary course, as supports to bath buns in pastrycooks' windows. A great tribute to the original designer in Silesia.

Finally, we see the same type of stem in a candlestick, (Fig. 5), and the odd thing is that it looks appropriate in each case. Is this so, or is it only my affectionate bias?

The second type of stem need not offend the national susceptibilities of the Great Jingo himself, having the good old English name of the "ball and collar"—nothing foreign about

that, but rather bringing visions of a posting inn on the Great North Road where John Bull himself, may we say it in a whisper, might sometimes have drunk more than was good for him, and because of which we, his degenerate offspring, drink Vichy water from tumblers turned out by machinery in their thousands—and very suitable for the drink, if one can call Vichy a drink.

Of this type of stem I have picked up at various times two wineglasses as far as the Poles asunder in every respect but the stem, one being thin and slender (Fig. 9, left) and the other the solidest, stumpiest, heaviest glass I have ever come across and yet one of the most attractive—such a thorough, sturdy little Englishman! (Fig. 9, right). Also two goblets (Fig. 9, centre, and Fig. 7), a comport (Fig. 8, lower) and, strangest of all, a gold-fish bowl (Fig. 6). About this last I had grave doubts as to its nationality, whether English or Irish (it came originally from the Channel Islands), so I wrote to a lady who is one of the leading experts on Irish glass, asking her if she could help me. She replied that she had come across a similar specimen and that it was English, but that she hesitated to say that it was a gold-fish bowl, as she doubted whether gold fish were kept as pets in Europe as early as the date of the manufacture of the bowl. In my dilemma I thought of that store-house of knowledge, the British Museum, and wrote to the Curator of Prints, putting the case before him and asking him if he had come across any print of the early eighteenth century in which a bowl of gold fish figured. I received back a most kindly worded reply, saying that he could not recall any print with gold fish in a bowl, but had I remembered Gray's poem, written about 1740, of the Cat drowned in a Bowl of Goldfish! The result of these two enquiries settled the question of the gold-fish bowl, and at the same time taught me how kind and courteous is the expert when appealed to by the tyro in difficulties.

G. H. WILSON.



8.—COMPORTS, WITH SHOULDERED STEM AND COLLAR AND BALL STEM.



9.—BALUSTER WINEGLASSES AND GOBLET, WITH COLLAR AND BALL STEMS. Height, 6½ ins., 7½ ins. and 5½ ins. respectively.



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## CONVEX MIRRORS

SIR WILLIAM ORPEN has made the convex mirror his particular subject. Rooms in Dublin, Bloomsbury, Mayfair or Chelsea, as different in most ways as rooms can be, yet have a convex mirror in common, which, nine times out of ten, contains a tiny reflection of the artist. As to where Sir William got the notion of using them so, one may be pardoned for complete ignorance. It may have been from Ireland, for one has heard that they are particularly common in the Late Georgian houses of Dublin and the neighbouring country. Perhaps the engagingly distorted view they present of the universe endeared these mirrors to the Irish temperament. In any case, they were a fashionable novelty when many of the Irish houses were built and furnished.

It would be a mistake, though, to suppose that the convex form was an eighteenth century invention. One of the most enchanting features of John van Eyck's picture of Arnolfini of Lucca and his wife is such a mirror, set on the farther wall of the room and reflecting the sitters' backs, the oranges, and the rest of that delicious interior. Probably that particular mirror was of polished steel. But glass mirrors were being made at Murano in the fifteenth century, and Arnolfini may have brought one of them with him to the Netherlands.

The circular or oval form for mirrors, though common in the Middle Ages, was rare in England till the second decade of the eighteenth century. About 1735 a few examples were made with carved and gilt frames. Kent may be credited with introducing the form, as an oval one in the Victoria and Albert Museum was designed by him for Frederick Prince of Wales, and another or Ditchley. Mr. C. D. Rotch has a charming circular mirror

of circa 1740, some two feet across, and Anthony Chute bought a somewhat similar one for his dining parlour at The Vyne, where it remains. Both examples contain a female head from which radiate rays, so contrived as to cover the joints of the four pieces of looking-glass used. The oval and circular form continued to be used through the century, but without any particular distinction of design, until its last years, when the familiar convex type was introduced with the Empire style from France. Most of these have a deep caveto moulding adorned with balls, and an eagle perched on the cresting. Perhaps the finest and largest example of this type of mirror is that (which we illustrate) at the Merchant Taylors' Hall. The eagle has been replaced by the lamb backed with a sun in splendour, the crest of the company. The slightly concave border of the frame is decorated with a fine lattice-work interspersed with pateræ, and, in place of the usual candle brackets at the sides, the circular motif is repeated by female terminal figures ending in graceful acanthus sprays. The convex mirror is the only variety dealt with under the heading of "Mirrors" in Sheraton's "Cabinet Dictionary" of 1803. He there remarks that "the properties of such mirrors consist in their collecting the reflected rays into a point by which the perspective of the rooms in which they are suspended presents itself on the surface of the mirror and produces an agreeable effect." On this account, he adds, they had become "universally fashionable." Indeed, this property—of forming a compact picture of the room, from whatever point they are viewed, and not of a portion only, in which the observer's face appears pleasantly, or irritatingly, prominent—has preserved for this type of mirror a popularity never wholly extinct.



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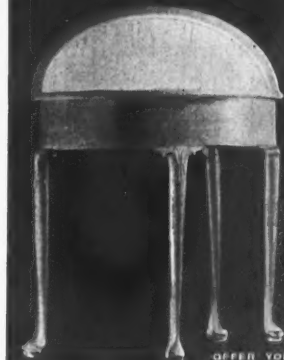
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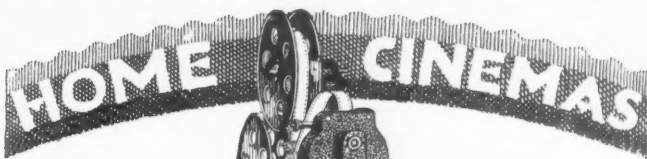
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## PHEASANT - REARING PREPARATIONS

NOW that the game-shooting season of 1925-26 is drawing to an end, most gamekeepers are beginning to think of preparations for the ensuing year. Owners are often content to leave the management of these affairs to their specialist employes; but the latter, in most cases, can be assisted by suggestions from their employers, or, at any rate, encouraged by interest and appreciation.

On most estates hand-reared birds are relied upon to provide a good supply of pheasants, and it is seldom that a very large wild stock is left—at any rate in a good partridge country—to compete with the latter for the limited supply of natural winter food upon which the wild bird is dependent. Of course, where money is plentiful, hand feeding may be resorted to and a large number of pheasants left; but probably the covert benefit if untenanted by an excessive population during the winter and spring months, for then the ground is free from contamination and the early insect life in the spring has an opportunity to reproduce and increase accordingly.

To obtain pheasant eggs to hatch artificially the keeper has three opportunities of acquisition—picked up "wild" eggs, the produce of his own penned birds, and the embryonic "rocketers," which may be obtained from one of the many excellent game farms.

If game farms are depended upon, the order for the required number of eggs should be given *now*, or as soon as possible, for they are in great demand, and it is advisable to make certain of getting the early laid, which are assumed to have a greater chance of fertility, and to produce better birds, which certainly have more time to develop into strong fliers by November.

When pheasants are caught up from the shoot, it is wise to take thought as to the conditions required for the most favourable situation of the laying pen in which the birds are to be confined. We must remember that health-giving sunshine is necessary, but that exposure to wind is disliked.

The experienced keeper will catch up his birds in plenty of time before the mating period, so that they may settle down in their restricted quarters and also become accustomed to his visits. Cover, in the shape of small heaps of boughs of evergreen shrubs or trees, will assist acclimatisation and also, later on, provide desirable laying sites. General opinion seems to agree that pinioned pheasants in open-topped pens do better than full-winged in closed, and I have had birds die in the latter as the result of flying when frightened and banging their heads against the overhead wire netting.

### FEEDING.

With regard to feeding, most keepers have their own ideas; but it is important that the birds should be kept in good condition, though, on the other hand, it is essential that they should not be allowed to become fat, with a consequent decline in egg production. A good supply of green food should always be available and grit must not be forgotten. Clean water should be given regularly and the drinking utensils kept clean by periodical boiling.

Opinions vary as to the number of hens allowed to each cock, but the proportion of five to one seems to be the most desirable. If too many hens are kept, some eggs will be unfertile; if the cocks are superfluous they cause disturbance by fighting each other and continually worrying the hens.

If it is intended to "sit" a large number of eggs, arrangements should now be made with local fowl owners for the offer of all "broodies" during the period when they are likely to be required. Otherwise when the time arrives it may be found that, owing to the demand from other large neighbouring estates, the local supply of sitting fowls is sadly deficient.

If the creosoting or other treatment of the nesting boxes and coops is desired, the work should be undertaken as soon as possible, if not already done, for the fumes in those too recently treated are harmful to the occupants and I have known fowls die as a consequence.

The feeding and water utensils for the rearing field should be "overhauled" and the necessary additions ordered, for in these days of strikes it is absolutely necessary to adopt the Boy Scouts' motto and "be prepared"!

Now is the time to select the rearing field and prevent any further contamination by sheep, for is it not possible that many of the mysterious diseases which attack the young pheasants in a hot period may be caused by too recent defilement of their living ground? If possible, a field should be chosen which has not been recently used for the same purpose, for there is a probability that land which has carried a large number of young pheasants in the previous year will have been entirely cleared of all insect life (an important item in the menu of young birds), with the result that the local "stock" for reproduction of these creatures is non-existent.

Experiments have probably been made during the past season to discover new "rises" for showing high pheasants, and, although tall birds may have resulted, it has possibly been found that, owing to scarcity of undergrowth in those particular parts, the flush has been too simultaneous. Therefore, additional planting of quick low-growing cover must be now undertaken,



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so that, as a result, there will be really thick hiding in those places where it is now proposed to collect the pheasants; thus the birds can be made to rise in batches.

MIDDLE WALLOP.

### NOTABLE PHEASANTS.

Sir,—Recently, when passing a local game-dealer's, my attention was called to several exceptionally heavy cock pheasants. On enquiry I was assured that they had come from a Norfolk estate noted for its fine birds. One huge fellow I placed on the scale lumped it down at 4½lb.: it was empty of crop, and the keel of the breast bone was not to be felt by kneading. Two or three other birds came well to scale, but were an ounce or more behind it. A letter from Sir —, a great sportsman, who has killed thousands of pheasants on a great mid-Norfolk estate, reached me later, to the effect that, in the whole of his experience, he had only come across one bird of that weight, therefore he regarded my bird as very exceptional. "The average weight," he wrote, "of cock pheasants in Norfolk to-day is very rarely 4lb.; and I should say that 3½lb. would be a safer average to speak about." He added, "We shot one hen [a day or two before] which weighed 3lb. 13oz." As it is being set up, I hope shortly to see this "robust" lady bird.

On January 12th I received a very fine female pheasant from Mr. Stimpson of Reepham, which had more than started to assume the plumage of the male. Its large head and stout neck were beautifully mottled with green, and upon the golden feathers of its breast were many tips of black. The tail feathers were very long, and a very fair imitation of the cock bird's train. At a glance, when running about wild, a person might have been well excused for mistaking it for a very young male bird. I had it made into a skin, for exhibition at the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Meeting. I had a look into the carcass (which has since shared a different fate) and found the ovaries to be exceptionally small, withered, and of a blackish colour.

I paid a visit a few weeks since to an ingenious rustic, over the Suffolk border, whose queer little market garden is a mixture of fen and sandy common land. He had reared a sturdy family of pheasants, among which were a very able-bodied, virile cock bird, which was an absolute despot and ruled his two brothers as with a rod of iron. They cringed to and fled at his every movement, one bird being in a bad way from his bullying and swashbuckling. I secured the poor chap and placed him in an aviary at home, and procured for him three little bantams to form his harem. But they bullied him like fishwives, so I weeded out two; but the remaining lady has but to hold up her head to him, and he cowers, bolts and frets, actually running to my feet as if to ask my protection. Only once did I observe him ape the fighting cock, but the trio overwhelmed him instantly. I do not like to eat him, but he will fare badly if I release him.—A. H. PATTERSON.

### A BOOK OF THE DEER.

IT is not entirely about deer, this vast and imposing volume, "The Book of the Red Deer and Empire Game" (Simpkin Marshall, Hamilton, Kent and Co. *Edition de luxe*, £2 2s., or in two vols., 10s. 6d. each), with its twenty-two authors, but it begins with the red deer, and who is there that has shot big game who will not put the red deer first? The volume, which is handsomely bound and admirably printed and illustrated, contains chapters on ancient and modern Stalking in the Highlands, The Red Deer of Galloway, Deer in Prehistoric Days and in Gaelic Literature, The Future of Deer Stalking, Red Deer in England, An American's Impressions of Stalking in Scotland, Deer in New Zealand, The Newfoundland Caribou, Big Game in British Columbia, Canada, Australia, Africa, India and Malaysia, in addition to chapters on the Sportsman as an Empire Builder, Sport in the Outposts of Empire, and a most useful index of Scottish deer forests, their acreage, proprietors, lessees and their principal records. Contributors include Sir Herbert Maxwell, Sir Iain Colquhoun of Luss, Mr. G. Tyrwhitt-Drake, Lord Morris, Major-General Nigel Woodyatt, Sir Lawrence Wallace, Major John Ross and other well known sportsmen and antiquaries.

Generally considered, the standard of the book throughout is excellent, spoilt only by two alleged humorous articles at the end, which would have been better omitted. All profits go to the Blighty Scheme for Disabled Men.

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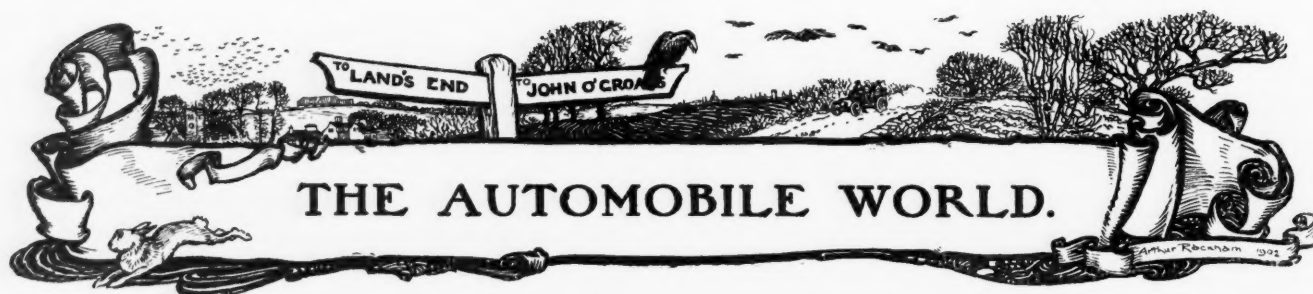
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## HEATING THE CAR INTERIOR

WINTER motoring is much commoner than it used to be, and the cars one sees on the roads during the coldest weather are not all of the permanently enclosed kind. The all-weather equipment of "open" tourers has made them usable with comfort under conditions when a genuinely open car would be intolerable to most people, but even so there are some hardy drivers who seem to favour a completely open car even in the most biting winds of winter. With the means of converting their open cars into cosy enclosed carriages, they prefer the fresh air to what they would possibly call stuffy warmth.

As a matter of fact, it by no means follows that a closed car must be warmer than one used open, and especially is this the case if the closed car be of the converted open tourer type. Often these cars are so draughty when they are shut up that they are actually colder vehicles of transport than is the frankly open car. Knowing that he is to travel in an open car, the motorist clothes himself accordingly, and he may succeed in keeping warm. The fallacy of a closed car that is really little more than a draught box, may easily entrap the unwary into taking liberties with clothing that may lead to serious discomfort, if nothing worse.

The essence of keeping warm is to protect the extremities and, after that, to wear plenty of loose clothing. Looseness of fit is, indeed, the prime need for all clothing that is to give real warmth, whether it be clothing for the feet in the form of boots, for the hands, as gloves, or for the whole body. The *modus operandi* of fur clothing is primarily that it ensures a warm air space round the human body that it encases, and an ordinary mackintosh, loosely fitting but held round the waist with a belt, is worth

two tightly fitting and closely buttoned overcoats. Similarly, with boots and gloves. Those large fur-lined over-boots are warm because they have a big air space between them and the wearers' feet, and, for the same reason, the warmest possible gloves are those with no separate fingers, in which the fingers of the wearer all lie together inside what is in effect a warm case for the hand with plenty of air space round. I am not now thinking of the cold due to restricted circulation due to too tight clothing of any sort, that is merely the obvious, but, beyond the need for free circulation of the blood, is that for a free circulation or a free space of air round the wearer's limbs.

### ELECTRIC HEATING.

While there are such things as electrically heated gloves on the market, they do not seem to attain any measure of popularity, and there are two good reasons why they should not. The first is that they must be clumsy to wear—the glove with thumb and no separate fingers sometimes is quite clumsy enough—and the second is that electric heating may impose too severe a strain on the car batteries.

Heating the interior of the car is a matter on which there is much room for useful progress and research. Here, again, electricity has been tried with but partial success on account of the undue stress imposed on the batteries, but when one thinks of the great amount of heat that is generated and deliberately wasted in the running of a car it seems that it ought to be put to some useful purpose, such as heating the interior of the body in cold weather. More than half the petrol for which we pay escapes simply as heat down the exhaust pipe, having done no useful work whatever. Why not get some of our money's worth out of it?

### EXHAUST HEATERS.

It is quite possible and, indeed, there are on the market several devices utilising exhaust heat for car warming, one of the best known being the Thermorad. This and all other similar things available consist essentially of a metal box having two orifices, to one of which may be attached a lead-in pipe from the exhaust system and to the other an outlet pipe passing through the floor boards of the car. Placed inside the car, the box is heated by the exhaust gases passing through it.

The efficiency of such a device as this, which should be made of copper or aluminium on account of the high heat conductivity of these metals, depends in large measure on where and how its inlet pipe is connected to the exhaust system. If the connection is behind the silencer, the gases that find their way into the box are not particularly hot, and they lack the comparatively high pressure they had before expanding and cooling in the silencer, so that the rate of flow through the heating box is considerably reduced. On the other hand, if the union to the exhaust piping be a simple T joint forward of the silencer and without any baffle in the exhaust system proper, the speed of the gases and their pressure tending to carry them forward in a straight line will mean that an inadequate amount will pass into the heating box.

The closer to the engine that the junction is fitted the hotter will be the gases that can be passed along the heating pipe, and so what is wanted is a means of effecting this connection close to the engine and yet ensuring that the gases shall leave the comparatively straight path of the exhaust piping and shall turn along the heating pipe as required. To



IN THE UNSPOILT VILLAGE OF DENHAM.



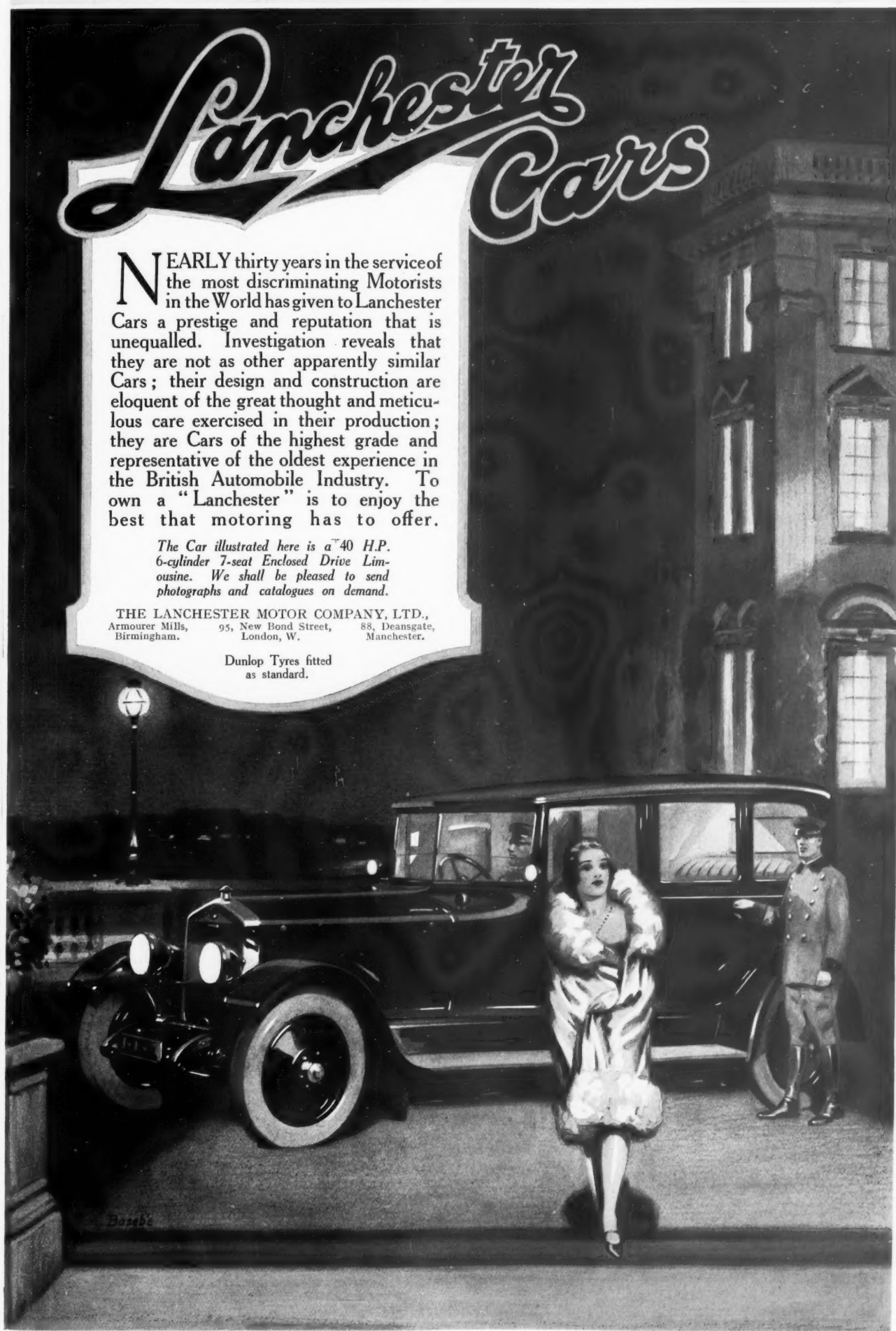
# Lanchester Cars

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secure this end a baffle plate of some sort is needed in the exhaust system anywhere after the union with the heating pipe. The simplest place is at the extreme end of the exhaust piping—i.e., at the point where the gases normally exhaust into the atmosphere—and this position has the advantage over one farther up the exhaust piping, nearer to the engine, that it will cause less deleterious back-pressure for a given restriction of the effective area of the pipe. If the exhaust pipe be restricted by any means within a half of its normal diameter at a point where the gases passing through it are hot, the resultant back-pressure will be much higher than if the same restriction be applied at a point where the gases are relatively cold.

#### IMPORTANCE OF THE CONNECTIONS.

Translated into practical instructions, this means, therefore, that for the most efficient results the pipe connecting the heater inside the car to the exhaust system should be joined to the latter as near as possible to the engine, and that its fitting should be accompanied by that of a valve at the end of the exhaust pipe by which this latter may be closed not entirely but about half. With this arrangement of piping very little useful heat will pass through the heater in the car when the valve at the end of the exhaust pipe is fully open. But when this valve is closed, then the temperature attainable by the heater will be much higher than would be possible with any other lay-out. It is, of course, assumed that the outlet from the heater is a free outlet into the atmosphere and not a return to the exhaust system. When this latter plan is adopted, the valve in the exhaust piping must, of course, be between this return point and the engine. On the whole it is better to have the outlet from the heater leading direct to the atmosphere, even though this may mean a little extra exhaust noise, as the silencer proper has been largely cut out of action.

#### HOME-MADE HEAT BOXES.

In the marketed exhaust heaters there is always a sort of throttle in the inlet pipe by which the amount of warming of the car interior may be regulated, but if one is prepared to forego such luxuries as this and also the satisfaction of having an article specifically and properly made for its job, a quite satisfactory exhaust heater can be knocked together by any handy man either able to do his own brazing, or having at his disposal someone who will do it for him at a reasonable price. For a normal four-seater car with an engine rated at between 10 and 20 h.p. a copper box about six inches less in length than the inside of the car is in width, and about eight inches wide by two or three deep, should be made with circular orifices about two inches in diameter at diagonally opposite corners. Flexible metal piping, of the kind sold by Messrs. Hobdell Way and Sons, may be used to connect one of these orifices to a hole surrounded by a suitable sleeve at a convenient point in the exhaust system as near as possible to the engine, and to the other orifice in the box a foot or two of flexible piping should be connected to lead down through the floor-boards of the car to exhaust the gases finally, somewhere near the exit of the original exhaust pipe.

#### THE DANGEROUS EXHAUST GAS.

Two warnings are necessary for those who care to undertake this work. The first is that all joints must be absolutely gas-tight, and the second is that the final outlet pipe from the heater is most important. Both warnings turn on the necessity of keeping exhaust gases from the interior of the car, a real danger that has already been generously aired in these pages, but both have a secondary significance. The whole efficacy of the device turns

on its getting as much hot gas through it as is possible, and if there are escapes it may well be that the amount of heat obtained will not be enough to repay all the trouble that has been undertaken. Further, any escapes will be noisy—they will be miniature cut-outs in the exhaust system—and it is both on the score of the need for keeping the exhaust gases away from the interior of the car and of this noise question that an adequate length of piping for the final exhausting of the gases from the heater is so important.

The usual place for the heating box is on the floor of the tonneau of a four-seater car and, indeed, it is unlikely that any owner of a two-seater car would ever go to the trouble of having such a device fitted, for he generally gets a fair share of the engine heat direct through his floor-boards. But there is no reason why, when an exhaust heater is being installed in the tonneau, it should not be so arranged as to give some benefit also to the front seat occupants. This may be achieved and the efficiency of the device at the same time increased by bringing the pipe from exhaust system to heater through the front compartment

of the car instead of under the floor-boards. This pipe will get quite hot and may advisedly be given some protection in the form of a wooden box, asbestos lined, so that it may not damage any part, human or mechanical, with which it may come in contact.

A much simpler plan which, if not quite so efficient as the genuine heating box, yet would make quite an appreciable difference to the comfort available in a normally very cold car, is simply to take a by-pass pipe from the exhaust system just as when a box is to be used, but to omit the box altogether. Obviously the effect is not so powerful, but it is better than nothing when there are to be many long journeys undertaken in severe wintry weather.

Experiments have been conducted by which part of the engine cooling water may be passed through a secondary radiator inside the car, but the elaborateness and consequent expense of the plan, combined with an inevitable delicateness, and finally the fact that it is not so powerful as a good exhaust heating system, have meant that it has never attained any measure of commercial success.

W. H. J.

## WONDERFUL CARBURETTORS

ON the average every two months throughout the year sees the introduction of a new carburettor that is to revolutionise the whole of motoring. Sometimes it is an entirely new thing involving the application of principles never before applied to the vaporisation of liquid fuel, at other times it is an instrument that has been proven and that has given most extraordinary results in some other country, where it is being adopted wholesale by all the leading car makers to the sheer consternation of the makers of other carburettors. Almost invariably the claims made for these new instruments are so startling as either to compel attention by the very revolution they promise or to quell any further interest immediately by the inevitable inference that such claims can have no possible basis in fact.

It is not surprising that new carburettors should engage the attention of inventors and experimenters, and it is all to the good that they should do so. Next to suspension, the carburation of the modern car is the least satisfactory of its functioning parts, and it is the one giving most room for not mere improvement, but for drastic change in construction. Also, the carburation is a most vital detail in the functioning of a car engine. It determines the power output to a very large extent, and it is almost entirely responsible for what we call its fuel economy. It would be very absurd and utterly wrong to attempt to check these well meant enterprises aiming to improve the lot and to reduce the expenses of the owner-driver, and very little knowledge is necessary to indicate on a mere inspection of some carburettors as fitted to modern cars, the enormous scope there is for improvement.

But this is a very different thing from extending a hearty welcome to every wild-cat scheme that each year brings forth. There seems to be a superfluity of inventors working with no practical realisation of the aims to be satisfied by a good carburettor and entirely overlooking the fact that the essence of success in any carburating instrument is that it shall give a good average or all-round performance.

Nothing is easier than to produce a carburettor that shall give excellent results and even striking improvements in one direction only. Flexibility in the sense of slow running and even of pulling at low speeds is comparatively easy to get, generous power output at high engine speeds comes even more easily, while

easy starting is the simplest problem of all. Each of these individually can be easily satisfied. The difficulty begins when an effort is made to combine all these desiderata, and the practical effect of this need is that most makers are content with that compromise that gives the greatest satisfaction to the average owner-driver.

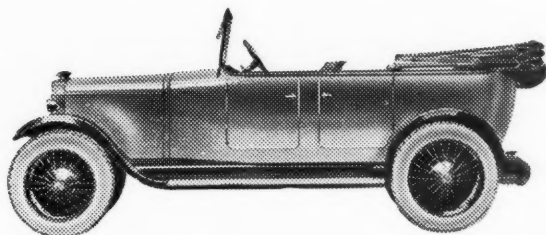
On account of this compromise character of the ordinary carburettor it is comparatively simple to produce one that gives very much better results in one respect. Perhaps in slow running, perhaps in easy starting, or perhaps in maximum power output a new carburettor will often show astonishing advances on a given engine over that previously fitted. But of what use is improved slow running if it is obtained at the expense of power, or of what use is power if an engine be rendered inordinately difficult to start? It is the carburettor that combines all these desirable things with economy that satisfies the average driver, and an instrument that excels in one respect only is often worse than useless.

To some extent these remarks are prompted by some tests that I am conducting with a new carburettor, which I am told is being fitted to every lorry in France—more or less. I am sorry for the driver of any French lorry with this instrument fitted, if he ever happens to be called upon to venture beyond the plains of his northern territory. In the case of my tests the starting of a previously very obstinate and difficult car has been remarkably improved. What used to be a problematical process, taking anything from five minutes to half an hour, is now a certainty within one minute, and the slow running that used to be most erratic is now satisfactory. But the cost—this takes the form of a loss of nearly 20 per cent. in maximum speed, a "flat spot" in the instrument that is more of a large area than a spot for its ranges from 18 m.p.h. to 25 m.p.h., so that the car is almost undrivable in traffic and the fuel consumption has been slightly increased.

If one could say to the carburettor maker, "I want an instrument for driving at 25 m.p.h. on perfectly level roads in a perfectly consistent climate," he would have no great difficulty in providing one that should give a fuel consumption of some 30 m.p.g. on a fully laden 20 h.p. car. It might be all but impossible to start that car, and it would almost certainly be impossible to climb a steep hill with it, but still the main ideal would be satisfied. But would that be a good carburettor?



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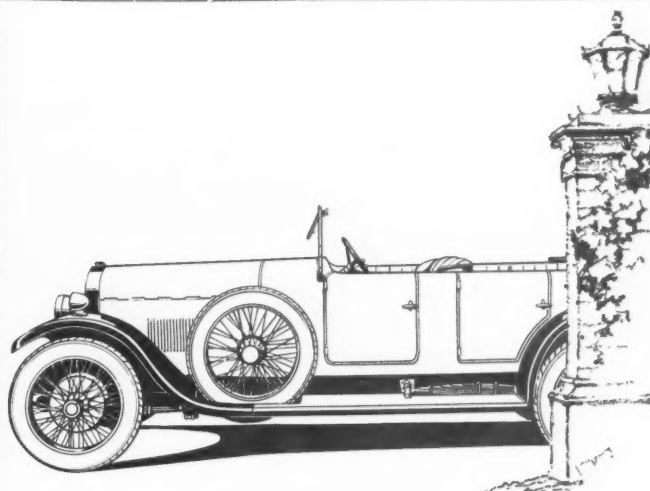
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Similarly, the man who wants to increase his speed by 20 per cent. may find a new carburettor that will give him what he wants, but if it does so at the expense of an increase in fuel consumption of some 75 per cent., does it follow that the instrument is a great advance on that which it replaced?

It is well that, when considering the claims of any new instrument, the owner-driver should bear in mind that a carburettor has to satisfy more than one requirement. An instrument may actually show great gains in one direction, but if these gains are obtained at the cost of loss in another and equally important direction,

investment in it may be anything but wise. It is not much use to have a car that can be run with remarkably low fuel consumption if it cannot be started, and it is little better to have remarkably easy starting if there is no power left to do useful work when the car is taken on the road.

Further, if one car shows a great economy as compared with another of the same type, generalisations on their respective merits should never be made without careful considerations of other aspects. If one driver thinks of nothing but power and another thinks of nothing but economy, they cannot make any useful direct comparisons.

the higher speed engine is the chief agent in the success of the modern light car.

A low top gear is, of course, one of the direct consequences of the higher speed engine and one of the things that is essential to the employment of this type of power unit. And it comes about that this very thing also serves to encourage the most serious abuse to which the high speed engine can be subjected!

In the course of an average day's run every driver comes across hills that he could just master on top gear. If his gear were considerably higher than it is he could not even hope to get up the hill without changing down, but because he has a low gear, he has the opportunity of abusing his car. If he knew that he would have to change down in any case he would, unless entirely devoid of commonsense, change down early, but feeling that he may be able to avoid the change down altogether, he "hangs on" as long as possible; as often as not he will be forced to change down after all, but he has just a sporting chance and he loathes the idea of missing it. Although of a different kind, another form of abuse the same driver will regularly practice is to slip his clutch and let his transmission "judder" in traffic, rather than change down. In both cases he injures his car, and when it begins to show signs of premature wear or when his engine develops a proneness to pinking and uttering other unpleasant noises, he begins to broadcast the fundamental rottenness, not only of his own car and of all others bearing the same trade mark but of the type as a whole. And as evil report inevitably spreads faster than good, a type or class of car is extensively, but quite erroneously, damned.

The gear-box is one of the most expensive components of the chassis, after the engine, and the car maker puts it there, not to make weight, but because the happy and trouble-free life of the car requires that it shall be used. On the

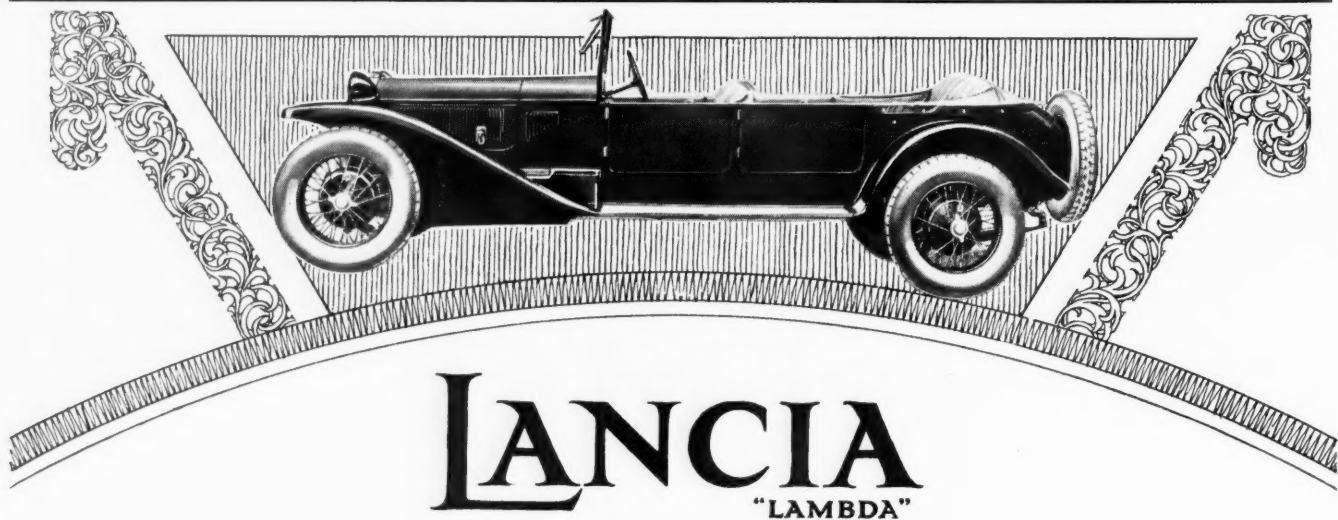
## THE TOP-GEAR FETISH

THERE is nothing new in the stress that is laid by many motorists on what their cars can do on top gear, nor in pointing out the fallacies of this stupid conceit. But it may do some little good to add another spot to the ocean of commonsense which hitherto has quite failed to drown this fetish. A car that will climb a certain hill on top gear, is a good car, one that will not is a bad car, and that is the end of the matter in the minds of most new motorists and of many who ought to know better.

Not very long ago I was driving up a very steep and twisty hill leading out of a picturesque Surrey town, and as I changed down my passenger said, "My car will come up here on top," as though the performance were one calling forth unbounded admiration and praise. My retort was, "Either your car is extravagantly under-geared, or you are the worst driver I have so far had the misfortune to meet." As I happen to know that this man is an extremely good driver, we may adopt the alternative explanation that his car is very much under-geared.

A few years ago it was a common fault of designers to provide too high gearing in their back axles. Continual gear changing on provocations that to-day would hardly be noticed, was the general rule, and the need for quite a short stretch of slow running, as in traffic, immediately called for a change down in ratio, for flexibility in the modern sense was almost unknown, except on a very few very expensive cars. But to-day we seem to be inclining to the other extreme and, while it is doubtless the lesser of the two evils, it is indisputably a very real evil.

The essential character of the petrol engine as fitted to modern cars is that it is a speed engine, and that to develop its full power and to run under its most favourable conditions it must be kept turning over at high speed. The dominant note of engine design for the past few years has been a continual tendency to increase the normal speed; it is by this means that we now get a power output from a 1,500 c.c. engine that once we had to use a 3,000 c.c. engine to be sure of having, and the high speed or



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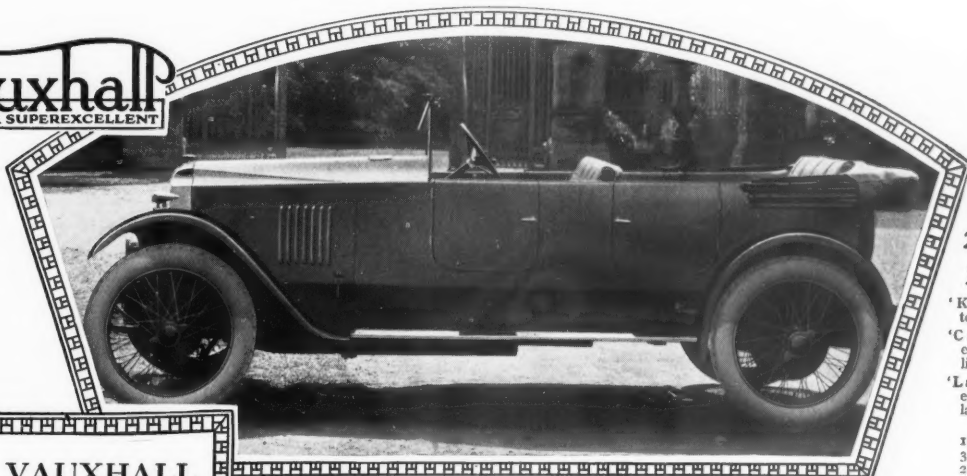
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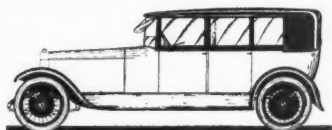
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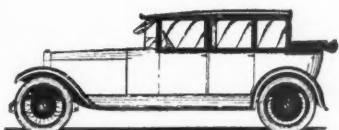
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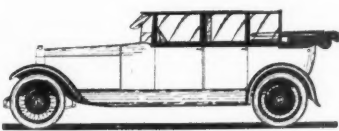
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other hand, there are some makers who, realising the existence of drivers who cannot or will not use the gear-box, turn out cars having an extremely wide range of performance on one gear only. Such a car is one now being made in small quantities and sold with a guarantee to climb Brooklands Test Hill on top gear. To some buyers this claim may appeal as a great asset, but to those with any appreciation of the character of the petrol engine, it is a mere admission of weakness. The same may be said of officially observed top-gear trials that have been held and doubtless will be held again. They may impress a gullible and ignorant public, but they hall-mark the car as one improperly and inefficiently designed. And it is not without significance that all of these cars claimed to do such wonderful things on top still have their gear-boxes!

Why is it a bad thing to hang on to a higher gear than the car requires to master a given gradient comfortably? The answer may best be seen by taking two extreme cases and, though the extremes may be absurd, their illustration of the vital point is perfectly sound.

The explosion in the combustion head of a car engine takes very little time, and the maximum pressure generated is exercised almost instantaneously. If this pressure be exerted against a piston travelling at high speed down the cylinder (in an ordinary engine the piston speed is from .9 to 1.3 that of the car itself), it is clearly very much softened in effect. If a body travelling at 30 m.p.h. overtakes and runs into another travelling at 20 m.p.h., the impact is much less severe than if the first body be travelling at say 60 m.p.h., or if the second be quite stationary. Thus it may be said that the impact of the explosion on the piston is an engine turning over at high speed is a gentle impact as compared with that on the piston of an engine travelling at low speed.

Assuming that the explosion itself takes the same time in both cases—that it is practically instantaneous—we have on the one hand its being exerted against a body (the piston) moving away from it at say 60 m.p.h., on the other hand, in the case of very low car speeds, the piston may be moving away from the seat of the explosion as slowly as 5 or 6 m.p.h. The difference in effect and in stresses on the whole of the moving parts of the engine, chiefly the connecting rod bearings, is obvious.

But besides these obvious effects, there are many more. As regards the engine itself, these are chiefly concerned with the carburation which, with declining speed, becomes increasingly inefficient and extravagant in fuel consumption, for a given power output. Ignition, when dependent on a high tension magneto, tends to become erratic, and the cooling system is so much stressed that in time the water in the radiator will boil. This in itself may not be very terrible, so long as means of replenishment are available, but it serves as a useful indication that things are not going as they ought.

The wear imposed on the transmission system, especially on universal joints, and the stresses imposed by intermittent power impulses on the back axle final drive are also obvious, while the tyres will perhaps show actual signs of such abuse sooner than anything else on the car.

Within limits the higher the speed of an internal combustion engine, the higher its efficiency and the smoother its running, while provided the engine be designed for high speed work, or putting the same thing differently, provided the engine be not constantly driven at much higher speeds than those for which it was designed, the longer its life.

Persistent hanging on to a too high gear by the driver of a car may be excusable on the grounds of laziness, but it has nothing else to be said for it. And what

the lazy driver misses of the full capabilities of his car! He is slow on hills, he is erratic in traffic, and, above all, he has the biggest repair bills. EFFY.

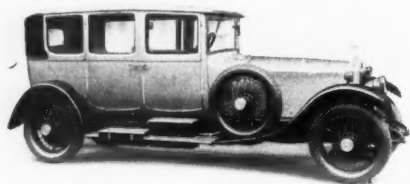
#### NAIVE INGENUITY.

**W**HENEVER the question of the rear lighting of cycles is revived the Cyclists' Touring Club utters a protest against the alleged injustice of the threatened burden on its members, who, incidentally, are but an infinitesimal fraction of the total number of cyclists in this country. Some of these protests, and the reasons or excuses accompanying them, make quite delightful reading, and a little booklet in which they were collected and published some time ago provides some of the most amusing things ever seen in print.

With the present revival of the topic yet another excuse has been added to the already fairly long list, but from the point of view of merit it certainly deserves a place quite near the top, if not actually occupying that enviable position. It is that the red rear lamp should not be made compulsory because, if it were, the result of the requirement would be the collection of many thousands of pounds from cyclists in fines!

*Sensible Lubrication.*—Experienced motorists do not need to be told of the importance of correct lubrication of their cars and of how no car can give of its best unless it be properly oiled. Austin owners at least have no excuse for being in ignorance of what they ought to do to ensure that the wheels shall turn smoothly and keep on turning, for Messrs. Wakefield, the makers of the Castrol motor oils, have published three leaflets, each of which deals with the lubrication of one of the Austin models, and by means of a diagram shows what parts of the chassis need attention and when and also what oil should be given to each. The same firm has also recently published a leaflet dealing with the lubrication of Clyno cars.

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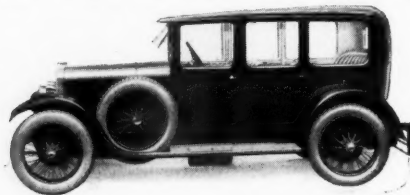
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qualities which inspire De Dion owners with a sense of complete road-mastery.

It may be true that purchasers of De Dion Cars are not primarily concerned with their initial cost. Their experience—and the experiences of veteran De Dion owners—has been tempered by the knowledge that longevity and constant, enduring performance is the truest form of motor economy.

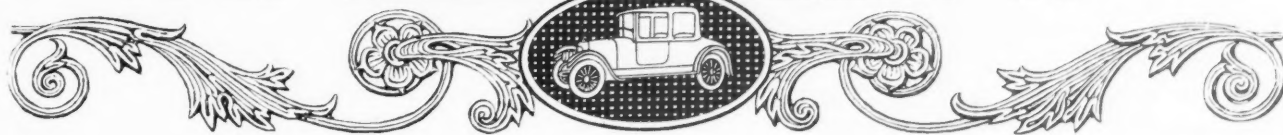
That the De Dion engine never wears out is accepted among car enthusiasts almost as a truism. One constantly comes across old De Dion engines removed from their chassis—ten, twenty and even twenty-five years old—still performing their daily task.

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The car illustrated above is the 12/26 Model I.T., with British coachwork, priced at £665 fully equipped.



# SOME UNCOMMON ANNUALS

IT is by no means an easy task to write on annuals and their attendant beauties at this time of the year, when all gardening work is at its ebb. One feels like the author who, with the thermometer registering somewhere about eighty degrees in the shade, has to sit down and picture to himself all sorts of wintry scenes, with his heroes and heroines cutting the figure eight on the ice or tobogganing down slippery and icy slopes, to provide seasonable material for Christmas reading. One has to imagine annuals in all their various stages: annuals sown in boxes or in the open, pushing their tender greenish noses through the soil, later clothing themselves in their mantle of foliage and ultimately crowning their previous efforts by arraying themselves in cloaks of shining hues of all gradations from the palest of greens to the deepest of crimsons and oranges, which, when combined, form a perfect mosaic in colour.

In the raising of annuals, the main point to be observed, according to modern standards, is that of thinning out rigorously. Do not be tender-hearted if sowing has been carried out thickly. Some of the plants must go, otherwise the lot will neither be robust in habit nor tall in stature, but will remain stunted, dwarfed and even wizened, as if attacked by some ruthless disease before they are many days old, as, indeed, they may well be. Thin out then to obtain finer sized plants, and do not take out one too many, but strike a happy medium.

## BLUE FOR THE ANNUAL GARDEN.

Since blue is a colour which, in the majority of gardens, is none too common, it seems fitting that blue representatives in our annuals should be given preferential treatment. We have blues of all tones, from the clearest sky blue through all gradations till we reach the more mauve and violet shades. The first which leaps to mind is *Nemophila insignis*, one of the hardiest of the annuals and *sans doute* one of the easiest culture. They are most effective when massed as a ribbon in the front rank of a bed or border, and little labour is involved in their raising, as they are best sown where they are to flower. Any number of varieties of all shades of blue deepening to mauve and purple are obtainable, some with spots on the flowers, others without, but no matter, all are attractive. In close allegiance as regards colour comes *Phacelia campanularia*, one of our earliest flowerers. Its bell-shaped blossoms hold out not only an attraction to mere man, but also to the gardener's friend, the bee. It is *par excellence* when used in beds or as an edging. Writing of edgings recalls the half-hardy *ageratums* with their neat and compact tussocks of foliage studded with their tiny lavender blue flowers, which look so well as a formal ribbon edging to beds filled with dahlias. Among the many varieties are *Victoria Louise*, *Little Blue Star* and *Little Blue Cloud*, which latter was shown to distinct advantage in the bedding-out schemes in a few of the London parks last year. One of our most charming annuals, which, when seen in the mass, appears as a shimmering sea of blue, is *Nigella* or *love-in-a-mist*. With their light feathery foliage and their long-stemmed flowers of a clear cornflower blue, they provide that fairy atmosphere which has for so long been associated with their name. One cannot go far wrong if one selects *Miss Jekyll* as a variety worth growing. Among our greatest acquisitions in blue annuals of recent years are the annual larkspurs, of which I select *Delphinium Blue Butterfly*. If effective results are desired, then sow early in heat. Late sowings rarely give good results. The flowers are of singular beauty combined with a purity of colour which is all too rare. Then come the annual lupins, of which much more use could be made. The many fine varieties all centre round *L. Hartwegii*, and the flowering period of them all can be prolonged considerably if one is sufficiently zealous to remove all the withered flower spikes. The free-flowering and half-hardy *anagallis*, perhaps better known as the blue pimpernel, although old-fashioned, is rarely seen save in cottage

gardens nowadays. If given a warm corner in the garden, sowing it some time in April, it will continue to thrust up its flowers from July onwards. The same also applies to its better known relative, the scarlet pimpernel. Among the flaxes or linums are some fine blue varieties for which a space should be found, however small. They give little trouble and ask for nothing more save to be sown where they are to flower. If sown thickly they come up in solid phalanxes, the myriads of blue heads recalling the wide stretches of some alpine meadow.

Among the annuals which have undergone vast improvement in recent years, both in habit and range of colour, are the scabious. Their blues are of the most delicate order, with that lustrous sheen or gauzy effect, combined with their handsome bloom, which constitute their main attraction. Indeed, their flowers might be said to have a personality of their own. The seeds should be sown in February and the plants given plenty of elbow room. If the withered blooms are picked off regularly the scabiosas will continue to add their quota to the beauty of the garden throughout the summer months. In asters we have a wide choice both in colour and habit. Variety is to be found in all the types, whether in the peony, chrysanthemum or anemone flowered forms or the improved cornet and *sinensis* varieties.

The majority are exceedingly useful for bedding purposes in the garden, and, in addition, are admirable for vase decoration. One annual which is all too rarely seen, but whose attractions are manifold, is the half-hardy *Trachymene coerulea*. It is well named the lace plant, with its deeply cut foliage which sets off to advantage its delicate lavender blue flowers. The list grows apace, and, although the end is not yet in sight, the sin will have to be that of omission. The foregoing, however, may serve to indicate that there is no lack of suitable blue annuals to be given a trial in the garden this year.

## SOME BRIGHTER COLOURED ANNUALS.

Of much more striking and bold tones come the calendulas, coreopsis, *Collomia coccinea*, *Rudbeckia Golden Sunset*, the annual poppies, the sweet sultans and a host of others. All are attractive and several like the centaureas are well adapted for cutting and vase decoration, as they retain their freshness in water for a considerable time. The sweet sultans are neat and winsome little personages, with their flowers quaintly fringed and delightfully fragrant. Although almost hoary with age, yet their charms are unspoilt. There exist many fine strains which provide a galaxy of shades from which to choose. A perfect blaze of colour can be obtained in out-of-the-way corners by the sowing of annual poppies in the places where the colour is desired. The sowings can be made during March and April, in groups or in lines. Sow thickly and then thin out rigorously to about 1ft. apart. By this means fine upstanding plants of some 3ft. will be got. If a light thinning is undertaken the result is too awful even to contemplate. The plants grow together in a mass and remain stunted, wizened and dwarfed. There are some excellent strains obtainable nowadays, and the price of a packet of seed will not create a very big gap in one's pocket. Exhibiting a fine range of colourings come the coreopsis, which all town gardeners should try their hand at growing. The results are sure to be satisfying. In sunless borders many remain distinct and even flourish under the most adverse conditions. It would do other varieties an injustice were mention to be made of any, and no names will be mentioned, save to say that all are worth a place.

Looking backwards through the list, we arrive at the calendulas, once so widespread, but, alas! now fallen on evil days for no apparent reason. They are already, however, joining issue once more with their many rivals, and are likely to show others heels in the matter of range and brightness of colour. They are among our best annuals for house decoration,



THE GLOWING COLOURED AND BEAUTIFULLY FORMED DOUBLE BLOOMS OF THE MODERN CALENDULA.



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Antirrhinums in the border.

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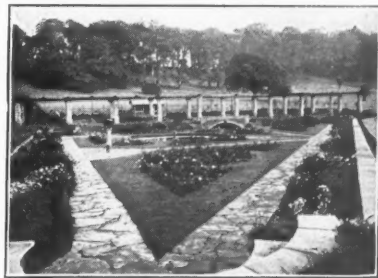
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#### OLD-FASHIONED FAVOURITES.

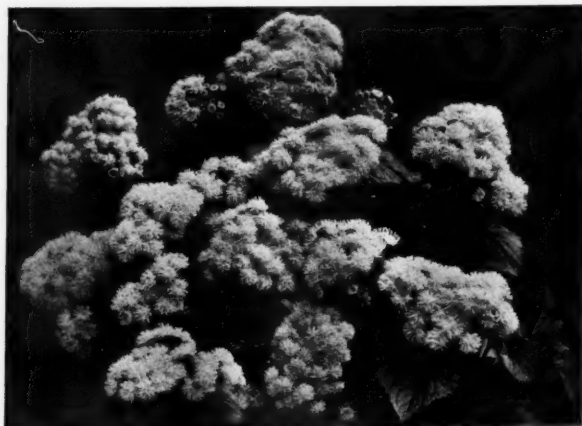
An old-fashioned favourite which may be accompanied by apologies for its inclusion is the mignonette. Although it is to be found in many gardens, it is seldom seen in a flourishing condition. Its non-success may be due in some measure to its little likes and dislikes, which must be attended to. It asks for little sun, a good medium loam from which leaf-soil is best absent, and a trace of lime in the form of mortar rubble is almost essential. It must be handled gingerly in its young stages, especially when transplanting.

The "everlasting flowers" comprising the four genera helichrysum, acroclinium, rhodanthe and statice fit snugly into one tiny group. We all know their value as ornamental subjects for the house. All are graceful and elegant and well worthy of growing for their long sturdy stems topped with their strange papery flowers which rustle musically in the slightest breeze. They show a wide range in colour, from the purity of white through all shades of pink to red. Again, they do not ask to be fussed about with in the house, which is an admirable point. In the garden they are equally accommodating, and acroclinium is especially valuable as an early flowerer, since it pushes up its rose or white blossoms some six or seven weeks after the sowing of the seed.

Before closing down, I must mention two others, the cosmeas and Brachycome iberidifolia, the Swan River daisy. Almost every gardener knows and loves the cosmea for its long period of flowering and its suitability as a subject for a mixed border. Nowadays, both early and late flowering, single and double varieties of all shades are available, and if they be sown in pots next month and transferred to their permanent positions about May they will add that touch of distinction which raises the border above the mediocre. The lesser known brachycome, on the other hand, is a dainty little personage, taking after the starry cinerarias, yet more refined. It has a dual attraction, both as a cut flower and in the garden, with its pure snow white, pale blue or rose starry flowers, with a blob of darkness as a cushion and its graceful feathery habit.

In conclusion, I would urge those who wish to add brightness to the garden this coming year to grow a few of the hardy annuals. They not only will give satisfaction to oneself, but will be much admired by one's friends.

G. C. T.



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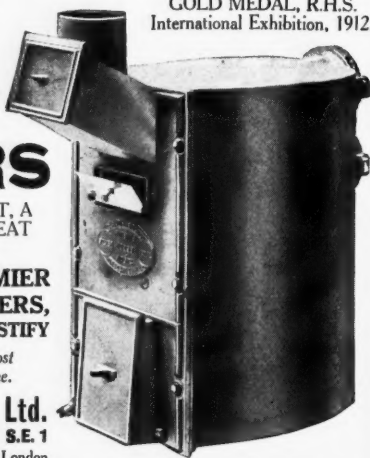
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# THE SECOND FLIGHT TO THE RIVIERA



Early spring modes show long sleeves, elaborately treated, high collars, and a feeling for more dressy afternoon frocks.



THE actual moment for the second flight to the Riviera largely depends upon the weather here, and, from a dress point of view, is far more interesting and exciting than was the first. The Riviera represents the jumping off ground for the *couturières*, and many a debatable issue is determined on the Côte d'Azur. A notable example of this will be the fate of the projected longer skirts.

There is a certain tentativeness about the word "longer" that gives one to ponder. It may bring to some a suggestion of possible dowdiness. And yet there are many of us who would be pleased to see the departure of the knee-length *jupe*; though few, again, desire to revert to even an ankle length.

So, altogether, the situation is a perplexing one. Probably the skirt length question is as difficult a problem to solve satisfactorily as the dress designers have ever been up against. At present their efforts appear to be concentrated on uneven hems, more trimmings, something that nearly approximates to a flounce, front draperies and pleats. Briefly, skirts are getting busier, though not fussier, and apparently wider, while bodices remain slim and fitted to the figure, with a very riot of choice in sleeves and neck finishes.

## COATS AND FROCKS IN TWO TONES.

As a break to accurately matching up a long coat to the accompanying frock, there is a growing feeling for keeping the latter a decidedly paler hue. A further variation is to trim the

dress of a one-tone scheme with startling splashes of contrast. Thus, a dark blue *ensemble* may have embroideries of gold and purple, a moss green similar embroideries of aluminium and Persian red, the coat of the latter picking up the silver in a collar of chinchilla.

Furs of the short hair or shorn variety promise to be extensively used through the spring as trimming. In fact, furs in that capacity seldom have a close season nowadays. There is nothing quite so becoming and softening to the face, more especially when the latter is not young. As to extra weight and warmth, these are not worth taking into consideration, since furs are scraped down to an infinitesimal lightness, so that, introduced round the hem of a skirt, there is no appreciable difference.

One of the most attractive *ensemble* suits seen among those destined for the Riviera was of the palest natural kasha, with a jumper top, hand-embroidered in dark blue, brown and beige, in a sort of cross stitch that brought the colours into close juxtaposition. The sleeves, billowing out below the elbow and drawn in at the wrist, displayed the *broderie* in mass formation. The surprise note, however, in this model occurred in a dark blue coat lined beige that had a collar of striped gazelle. The whole was crowned by a pale beige felt hat, the crown drawn forward from the back and caught by a large gold safety pin, the wearer's initial in diamonds standing out in the centre. A wine-coloured frock accompanied by a wine felt hat was especially designed for wearing with a mink cloak.



The cape for sports wear proves its charm in the cleverly designed toilette to the left, of heavy white crêpe or "Meyer" cashmere. One of the new short coats, and a long coat in Air Force blue silk alpaca with ivory crêpe frock, an example of the latest phase of the ensemble, are shown to the right.



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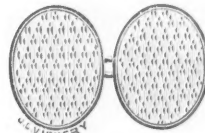
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### MORE ELABORATE AFTER-NOON TOILETTES.

These, it is said, are materialising, and if that is the case it is all to the good. It is hoped that they will receive an impetus in the increased gaiety inaugurated by the later exodus to the South, when there is more temptation to exploit fresh and spring-like garments. No well dressed woman wants to go back on her tracks, and, being in receptive mood, will, anyway, stop and consider novel opportunities.

There is much talk of silks, including taffetas, satins, *lamés* and lace. All whereof sounds magnificent, although pointing more than ever to simplicity of line. It will be, however, arresting line, taking unexpected curves and points, which, when two materials are used, are invariably repeated, thereby gaining in accentuation.

The persuasion is revealed in the original design for an *après-midi toilette* carried out in black satin, white crêpe and black Chantilly lace. The completely different aspect of the back to the front, displayed in our artist's sketch, is a notable feature just now, as also the smart crescent-shaped brooch employed to capture the two handsome loops of ribbon.

Thrown negligently over a chair is the wrap such a frock demands—in this case of black velvet trimmed with ermine.

### FOR SPORTS AND PROMENADE.

The contrast afforded by these proposed more important afternoon confections will lend even greater distinction to the simple, severe tailor-made for morning and sports attire. In neither of these is there any trace of flare or godet, though the new season's models show every evidence of serious thought, and a determination to get away from the stereotyped.

The cape is *un fait accompli* on golf links and tennis courts, as an easily flung on wrap. In that capacity it is at once handy and picturesque, besides being a welcome change from the ubiquitous sports coat.

An example of what is being worn is pictured in heavy white crêpe or the new "Meyer" cashmere, either of which is appropriate. The severity of the frock is unmistakable, together with its precise tailoring. Those successive tiers of flat applied panels appeal as irresistibly pleasing and novel, and are indicative of the above-mentioned cleverly handled line.

The panels, however, are left loose at the hem for that practical service recently supplied in flares and godets.

The waist line—it is, moreover, important to observe—is rather more accentuated. The cape is modelled after the manner of those worn by Italian officers, and it is lined with buttercup yellow crêpe and falls harmoniously into the line with the general severity of the idea. This impression is, furthermore, emphasised by the new cowboy variety of felt hat: an ideal piece of headgear



An afternoon gown typical of the newest designs, carried out in black satin, white crêpe, and black Chantilly lace. The back is shown on the second figure.

for sunny climes. The shoes of white buckskin are trimmed with brown leather.

White, at the same time, by no means entirely monopolises the situation where sports clothes are concerned. These are quite as frequently seen in pale green, shades of clear blue and Chinese yellow, all good colours for strong sunlight and extremely becoming.

But it is the immaculate tailoring of these suits that strikes one, and the extraordinarily well groomed appearance of the women wearing them. From head to foot the latter are punctiliously finished.

### THE EPITOME OF CHIC.

The short coat in tailor-mades has assuredly come back into its own again. It has a straight look, yet there is a subtle shapeliness either side. Anything in the guise of a belt, of course, is entirely superfluous with this abbreviated length and cut. There is no room for it, and no reason. This new type of coat is mostly completed by a skirt, flat-pleated in front, although frequently seen with a sports all-in-one frock or a jumper and skirt.

Thus, a complete suit can be arranged in a very light-weight homespun or kashatol, after the manner illustrated on the left-hand figure of the two standing together, the coat coming in as a wrap for cream sports frocks.

It may be mentioned that the square silk jabot is detachable, fastening beneath the small turn-over collar. This just serves to give that little extra touch of

smartness for the morning promenade and takes away the essentially sporting air.

### EXAMPLES OF THE TWO COLOUR ENSEMBLES.

Silk alpaca, it has already been chronicled, is likely to prove one of the leading fabrics of the season. The name is, perhaps, a trifle misleading, as there is none of the resistance of the old-time wool variety, although there is something of the sheen.

For the long coat, shown on our first page, there is suggested alpaca in Air Force blue, the model revealing that supreme novelty, a flat fold or panel coming straight from the centre shoulder, and a short buckled belt closing the fronts.

The scarf collar is adaptable, and may be wrapped round the throat or not, as desired, the back of ivory crêpe having narrow applied bands of the blue. This to match the frock of ivory crêpe that, in its turn, is adorned with strappings of blue and completed by a silk stock collar, now accounted as one of the most fashionable and effective neck finishes for sports or quasi-sports occasions.

The hats in both cases feature the Gegolo type, the shoes being of cream Panama straw; while both convey an impression of sunshine and warmth and a safe indication of the trend of fashion.

L. M. M.

## FROM A WOMAN'S NOTEBOOK

### AN EXPERT ON HUNTING KIT.

*Habitues* of any hunting circle do not need to be told what to wear. Of late years there have been, and there are likely to be, more recruits who were not, so to say, born in the saddle, and these are always glad to learn, first-hand, what is the correct thing. There is to consider, too, the curious fact, which only the initiated seem to appreciate, that some Hunts are much more punctilious than others. It would be invidious to mention names, but there are certainly three or four that stand out conspicuously. To a woman, there is not a fault to be found. All conform to type, and indicate an expenditure that must be appreciable, alike in horses and habits.

Among these it is to be generally observed that the side-saddle predominates over the ride-astir. In fact, it is frequently compulsory, a dictate that may come hard on those who have commenced their equestrian exploits riding astride. The most severe critics of this comparatively modern seat are, no doubt, older women who have never essayed it.

Now, the expert from whom our first-hand information at the moment comes is the head of All-ports, Birmingham, and what he has to say on riding habits is based on an exceedingly wide experience and a close attention to any small changes that may come about.

On headgear his remarks are particularly illuminative. The fashion of shingled hair, it is considered, has brought about a most satisfactory effect and improvement, enabling smaller hats, both toppers and bowlers, to be adopted, these bringing about a neater and more proportionate appearance. In the old days many women seemed to be over-hatted, the size of their headgear having, naturally, to be adapted to the amount of hair they possessed.

The whole tendency of women's riding attire, however, is towards the more workmanlike style; neatness of outline and a practical business-like air representing the *cachet* of the really well turned out hunting woman. The accurate length of the side-saddle habit is a particularly nice point.

Now that women ride with the left leg absolutely straight, that must be a length which just shows the toe of the right boot, and about half the leg of the left: which, of course, means very close individual fitting, carried out on a dummy horse.

Dark blue, says the same authority, is the most favoured colour for a side-saddle habit, followed by dark iron grey. The percentage of those who affect brown in the hunting field is small, though breeches in some shade of brown, drab or tan can be worn with all.

For hacking, a greater licence is permitted, and ride-astir breeches always accord with the coat. Coloured waistcoats are a matter of taste, and frequently privilege, as are also the Fair Isle cardigans or pull-overs that some wear and which provide a satisfactory note of colour, though, generally speaking, uniformity of colour has more effect in producing the always desirable workmanlike and business-like appearance, which the English horsewoman invariably makes her aim.





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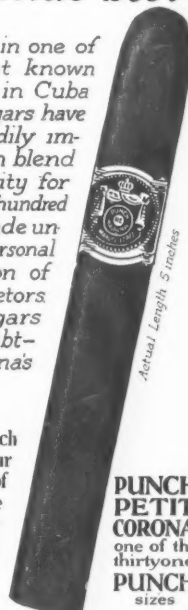
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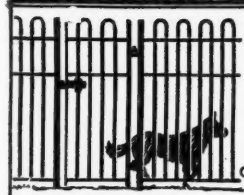
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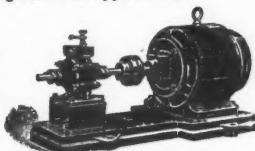
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## NOTES OF INTEREST

### "IN THE LAND OF THE SHAH."

UNDER this title there has been issued by the British Petroleum Co., Limited (Britannic House, Moorgate, E.C.2), a portfolio of the announcements which they have published in the Press from time to time. These remarkable advertisements, which seize upon some aspect of the romantic past and present of Persia and the region of oilfields where the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. has its scene of operations, have attracted a great deal of attention among the reading public. Each is accompanied by a large reproduction of one of the graphic drawings of Mr. Christopher Clark, R.I., and in this portfolio they are beautifully reproduced on fine paper. A particularly fine picture is that which draws a parallel between the ancient warfare of Persia, where burning pitch was hurled from the battlements, and the warfare of to-day, in which petroleum plays so vital a part. The reconstruction of an assault upon a citadel is extraordinarily well done. This portfolio of interesting pictures may be obtained on request.

### A GOD OF THE EAST.

Probably very few of the thousands of satisfied users of Mazda lamps know that they take their name from an ancient Persian god. "Mazda" was the god of light, who brought cheerfulness and warmth and light and life to men. Angro was his cruel, black enemy, who sought to engulf his gracious gifts in darkness. Luckily, the conflict would ultimately end in the triumph of Mazda, just as to-day Mazda lamps successfully banish the darkness of our long winter evenings. The processes of their manufacture have been so perfected that every Mazda lamp is guaranteed to give its full measure of light for just so much electricity and is certain to give long and efficient service. What efficient light means in the preservation of the sight, with the elimination of strain and all the evils, such as irritability and headache, which it brings in its train, is not always fully realised. There is no excuse for bad lighting in a world where Mazda lamps, moderate in price and perfectly efficient, are at the service of all.

### AN INNOVATION.

An innovation in the construction of baby carriages has recently been made by Messrs. Hitchings of 495, Oxford Street, W.1, well known throughout the world as makers of the best in this kind. This is "The Fabrica," a new model in which the body, instead of being coach-finished, is completely covered with "Weymann" leather fabric. This is very handsome in appearance and very hard-wearing. Scratches which would ruin paint have practically no effect on it, and it looks well after years of wear. "The Fabrica," which is deep and roomy, light in weight, mounted on Hitchings's special tubular under-carriage, with side "C" springs fitted with lace-spoke, ball-bearing wheels and ribbed cushion tyres, complete with mohair uncrackable hood and storm front waterproof apron, costs 18 guineas and is available in several colours.

### SUNLIGHT COLOUR.

How many rooms at this time of the year seem cheerless and cold because in decorating them no account has been taken of their aspect? They are often the despair of their owners, and yet the things which would change them from dullness and dreariness to seeming traps for sunshine, is so simple. It is summed up in the two words, Middleton's Friezes. They are designed to bring the sun into rooms where they are used, whether real sunshine can ever come there or no—brightness, colour, warmth and beauty are what their designers have aimed at and achieved. Delightful little reproductions will be sent by the makers to those who care to write for them to their London Show Rooms, 5, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.2.

### A TOWN OF EMPTY HOUSES.

People without homes to-day are a common phenomenon, houses, really nice liveable houses without people a very rare one, and a whole small town of them almost unbelievable. Yet, this is what is to be seen at Thames Side, Reading, where Messrs. Browne and Lilly, Limited, have set up for inspection by their customers examples of their week-end cottages, bungalows, lodges, motor houses and portable buildings of every description. A particularly striking building is the "Cottabunga," which is really a charming little house, made in five sizes, at the cost of a portable building. A fine illustrated catalogue will be sent on request to readers of COUNTRY LIFE.

### THE CARE OF THE HAIR.

We are all familiar with the schoolboy whose hair insists on standing up at the back. He illustrates the undoubted fact that all hair is not equally amenable to brush and comb, for very often he has tried just as hard to be tidy as his neatest companion. One preparation which may be relied upon to produce order out of chaos for any man's hair is Anzora Cream. Anzora Cream contains no oil and makes the hair lie smooth without the odious greasiness which some preparations impart. For the exceptionally dry scalp where a little oil is desirable, there is Anzora Viola, which contains a small quantity of oil of violets. These are sold in 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. bottles by chemists, hairdressers and stores, and there is also an Anzora Leatherette case, priced 6d., which is very useful for travelling.

### THE GRANDFATHER CLOCK AND THE ELECTRIC PLANT.

It is a curious and interesting thing that the principle employed in the grandfather clock, so long a thing of ornament and utility in the country house, has now been employed in a plant which supplies the country house with power for its lighting, cooking and heating. The "Silverlite" system, which works on this principle, or from the domestic water supply, is quite simple, takes up little space and will provide light and heat for a cottage or a mansion as efficiently as though it were a municipal power station. It is automatic in action, non-explosive and non-poisonous, and provides a bright soft light. One of the chief economies of this plant lies in the fact that when no gas is needed the plant ceases work, re-starting gas production the moment a light is turned on. Messrs. Spensers, the lighting and heating experts responsible for "Silverlite," welcome country visitors at their Demonstration Rooms, 6, London Street, Paddington, W.2, or will be pleased to send the "Silverlite" booklet and other pamphlets on receipt of a post card.

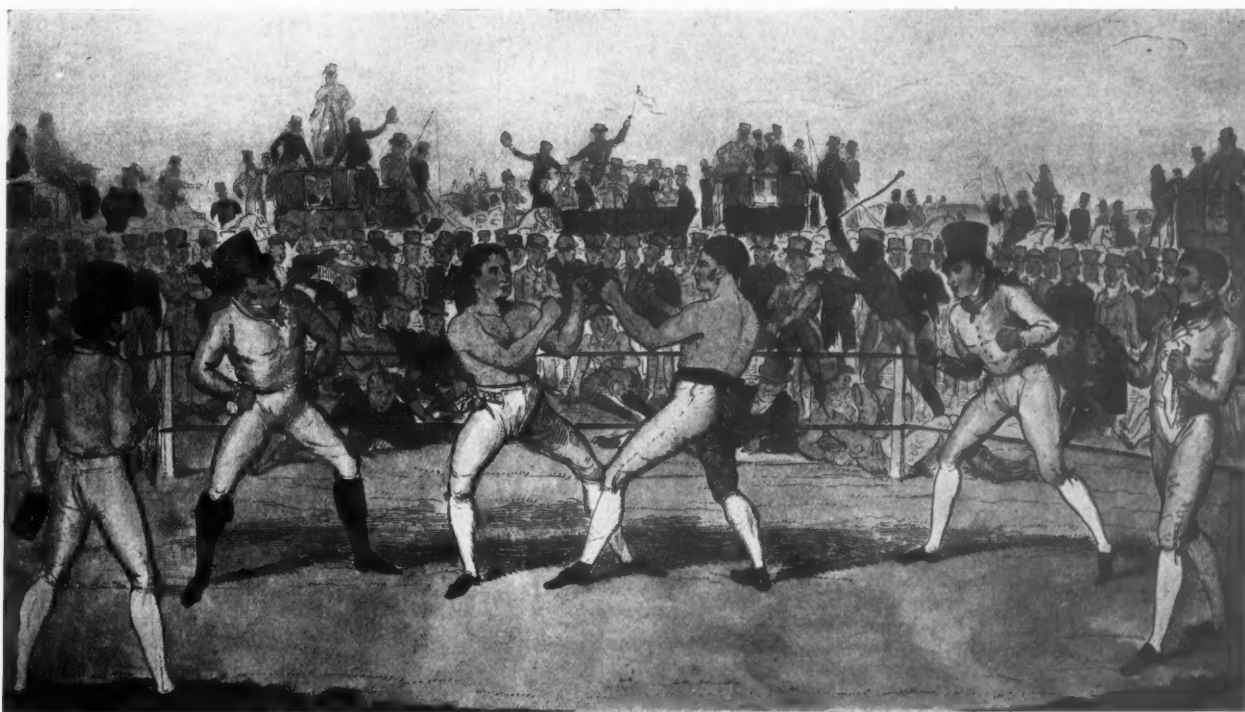
Hydro-Electric Installation for Country House.—In the article on this subject which appeared in COUNTRY LIFE of December 19th, the name of the consulting engineer is given as Mr. H. G. Wilkinson. It should be Mr. H. D. Wilkinson.



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## The Cultivation of Tobacco



No. 1

### Removing Tobacco

The seed is sown in February and March in beds or frames, the soil of which has been subjected to great heat to kill any weeds or insects.

These beds are protected from the frost, and in six or eight weeks' time the young plants are about six inches high and are ready to be transferred to the tobacco fields. Without this special preparation it would be impossible to produce the Rich, Ripe, Virginia Leaf used in the making of

## PLAYER'S

*Navy Cut*  
TOBACCO & CIGARETTES



No. 2

**E**ARLY in May the seedlings are planted in rows. It is estimated that 5,000 seedlings can be planted to the acre.

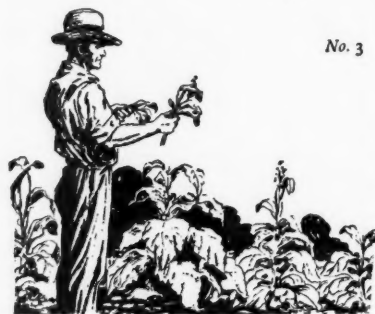
The tender young plants are in great danger from parasites—bugs is the term used in America—and only by constant attention is it possible to produce the Rich, Ripe Virginia Leaf used in the making of

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Regd. No. 154011.



No. 3

### "Topping Tobacco"

When the Tobacco Plant is fully grown, and just before the ripening process commences, the tops are cut off to prevent the plant from flowering and running to seed.

By this process the leaves which remain get all the nourishment, and so it is possible to produce the Rich, Ripe Virginia Leaf which goes to the making of

## PLAYER'S

*Navy Cut*  
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No. 4

**T**HE British Farmer knows when to cut his corn by the gradual change of colour. There is no such indication where Tobacco is concerned.

The leaf must be fully grown or it is useless; on the other hand it must be gathered while it is still green or it will be blotchy.

It therefore requires great judgment on the part of the Tobacco Grower to know when the plant is just in that condition to produce the Rich, Ripe Virginia Leaf used in the making of

## PLAYER'S

*Navy Cut*  
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No. 5

**T**HE Tobacco Harvest commences at the end of July, when the plants are harvested and threaded on long poles.

Mule carts are used to convey these poles to the curing barns.

The average crop is about 700 lbs. to the acre, but only a small percentage of this will ultimately produce the Rich, Ripe Virginia Leaf used in the making of

## PLAYER'S

*Navy Cut*  
TOBACCO & CIGARETTES



No. 6

**T**HE leaf is taken straight from the fields to the Curing Barns where it is subjected to great heat up to 220° Fahr. This is to turn the Leaf to that golden brown colour with which we here are most familiar.

It is then sorted into grades according to its colour, size and "body," and the best grades of this Rich, Ripe, Virginia Leaf are used in the making of

## PLAYER'S

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